

# Reaction to Sadat's death

By Adriana Dechi  
& Scott Wiggins

While the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat Tuesday sparked widespread shock, many Arab students at SF State said they expected it to happen.

"It was expected. Sadat's assassination was the result of his own actions six weeks ago," said Hussein Mohamed, a Jordanian student. Mohamed was referring to the 1,600 arrests Sadat ordered last month of Egyptians opposing his regime.

"The Camp David agreement, which the majority of Egyptians and Arabs opposed, frustrated the situation in Egypt," Mohamed added. "He deserved it."

Yahya Salih, representative of the Association of Arab Students, a campus group, said calmly, "I was glad when I heard the news. The people (of Egypt) don't like him. The people were always against him. He made Camp David, even though the people didn't want it. Now Camp David is dead. Now that Israel's only Arab friend is dead, Israel is headed for a tragedy."

Sadat's death "spells the end of the Camp David agreements," said Dwight Simpson, professor of International Relations at SF State and a Middle East specialist.

Since the two major figures of the agreement — Sadat and former president Jimmy Carter — are no longer involved, Simpson said the agreement is "dead."

"Camp David reached a dead end about a year or 18 months ago," he said.

"This is the final symbol that it is destroyed."

Sadat's assassination may also mean the end of land transfers in the Sinai between Israeli and Egyptian forces, Simpson said.

The remainder of the Sinai peninsula is scheduled to be returned to Egyptian control in April 1982.

One Lebanese student, who lived in Egypt for a year, Al Hatoum, was also "glad" to hear the news, saying he also expected an assassination because of the political, economic and social turmoil and instability in Egypt last month.

Although there is an air of uncertainty about Egypt's future, Hatoum said one thing is certain. "One man (leader) can come and go, but the people will always be there."

Several Palestinians, who would not give their names, said they were "relieved" because of Sadat's death.

Nael, a Jordanian student who would not give his last name, said Shatkin el Shatly, a former Egyptian general who was exiled by Sadat, might have had a hand in the assassination plan.

Other Lebanese students however, said Sadat was a "nice man." Gladys Alam, a student from Lebanon, said, "We lost a great man. He was the only leader that did anything worthwhile for the Middle East. He tried to bring peace."

Alam said her only question now is: What is next for Egypt and the Middle East?

Evenlyn Neiderbach, a representative of the campus Jewish Student Action Committee, said, "He was one of the

See SADAT, page 6.

## San Francisco State

## PHOENIX

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### INSIDE

IT'S AS WIDE AS 32 FREEWAY lanes, thirty feet deep, 43 miles long, and costs more dollars to build than California has toilets. Just the thought of it makes some mouths water and other mouths cry out in pain. The state's debate of the decade rages on.  
INSIGHT ..... See page 3.

OVER 50 FILMS FROM 26 COUNTRIES will start to roll tomorrow evening in the 25th SF International Film Festival. Meanwhile, on stage at the Orpheum, Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance" continues its run of fun.  
ARTS ..... See page 14.

THE GATORS HEAD NORTH by northeast to the state capital this weekend to meet Sac State's Hornets. Center Mike Repetto and his mean and sweet-toothed offensive linemen seem set to gnaw their way through the Hornets' hive.  
SPORTS ..... See page 17.

IN A TOWN KNOWN FOR ITS eclectic array of drinking establishments, two watering holes stand out from the rest. One's filled with 77 years of dry wit. The other one's just plain dry.  
BACKWORDS ..... See page 18.

## Professors fume in chemistry labs

By Dana Harrison

Lumbering bureaucracy is delaying the installation of safety equipment in the chemistry laboratories at SF State, say science professors here. Ventilation hoods that draw potentially dangerous fumes out of classroom laboratories have been denied or stalled despite the pleas of faculty.

"Our facilities are archaic," said Edwin Motell, chemistry professor and chairman of the department's safety committee. "There are not enough lab hoods and the extra students have to work in the open air. Modern labs don't do wet experiments in open air anymore."

Throughout the interview with Motell, held in one of the bio-chemistry labs, the smell of chemicals was strong, although only five students were working.

Stanley Gallagher, science safety officer, played down any problems, saying, "We wouldn't let anything unsafe go on, at least not while I'm here. We're well within Cal-OSHA recommendations."

Fred Gomez, senior stenographer for California Occupational Safety and Health Administration's San Francisco office said he could find no record of a recent inspection.

Cal-OSHA makes its recommenda-

tions based on industrial standards. According to a 1980 OSHA study, "although safety precautions are standard practice in industrial labs, academic labs which are susceptible to a high turnover of inexperienced workers, might need advice from outside safety experts."

Advice, it turns out, came from SF State professors. In a January 1981 article from the Journal of Chemical Education titled "Carcinogens and Mutagens in the Undergrad Laboratory," James Keefe, chemistry professor, Richard Bernstein, assistant professor of cell and molecular biology, and Joy Melnikow, former SF State graduate student, made several recommendations regarding safety.

At high priority among the recommendations was adequate ventilation hoods.

"Research labs can use dangerous chemicals with little chance of ill-effect, but in an undergrad laboratory with 24 novices all pouring at once, there is a much higher risk," Keefe told Phoenix.

Keefe added that chemicals that are carcinogenic or mutagenic have been removed from experiments. As a further precaution, pregnant women are not allowed in chemistry laboratories, and students considering having families in the future are advised to consider this.

See CARCINOGENS, page 12.

## Gregory critiques world, draws student applause

By James M. Uomini

The assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was a United States conspiracy, said social activist Dick Gregory to a sellout crowd of 750 in the McKenna Theater yesterday.

"Sadat messed up two weeks ago with his little Hitler raid. We couldn't explain him anymore, (so) we had to get rid of him," he said.

"You can mess with poor folks and the world will tolerate it, but you can't arrest lawyers and your top minds and religious leaders, like he did two weeks ago, without having some repercussions."

Gregory, described in a press release as a recording artist, author, lecturer, actor, human rights activist, social satirist, critical philosopher and political analyst, has strong opinions on many issues. His views were enthusiastically received by the audience and he was frequently interrupted by applause and laughter.

Gregory has received a great deal of attention recently for his long fasts and experiments with a nutrient formula he calls "Dick Gregory's 4-x fattening formula."

The formula is the solution to the world's hunger problem, he said. "The answer is to give the starving people of the world nutrition, not food."

Gregory is highly critical of the American diet. "Take care of your bodies," he repeatedly told the audience.

"The answers to the nutrition problems are simple. Don't

eat anything that doo-dooes. If it's not in its original form, don't eat it."

Gregory has an unusual view of many political events.

The air traffic controllers' strike is an excuse for the government to automate the system and eliminate many jobs.

"Eighteen months ago in Florida they moved the computers into a place that can run the air traffic control system with 90 percent less people. You ain't see no wrecks have you? The system is running fine."

Reagan's hard line with the strikers displays inconsistency, Gregory said.

"If the Polish air traffic controllers went on strike the president would send them money and ask the Pope to pray for them. I don't see how you can watch the president sit and have two attitudes about people doing the same thing."

The body of Lee Harvey Oswald, dug up last Sunday, was placed in the grave 14 months ago, Gregory said. His own research showed that the ground had been dug up, he said.

"Of course there were two Oswalds, they showed us the right one."

Gregory objected to the speed with which the autopsy was completed. Normally autopsies are released in a week to 10 days, he said.

Oswald's widow has been a CIA agent since he married her, Gregory said.

See GREGORY, page 10.



Phoenix photo/Toru Kawana

Nurse Betsy Matlock, one of forty speakers at a hearing on comparable worth, told SF supes, "I'm in the process of leaving the female-dominated, underpaid profession of nursing and joining the overrated, male-dominated field of medicine."

## Comparable worth issue may soon go to S.F. voters

By Lynn Foster

The concept of equal pay for comparable worth has found a new battleground in the city of San Francisco. Voters may be forced to decide whether the strategy should be included in determining the salaries of city employees.

A resolution calling for the elimination of all pay inequities for jobs traditionally segregated by sex was officially endorsed by a committee of city supervisors at a crowded public hearing Tuesday night.

But because of certain wage-setting stipulations in the city charter, a document that can only be amended by the voters, the issue may be put to a city-wide ballot.

The charter specifically mandates that the wage-setting process for workers employed by the city be based only on like pay for like work.

City salaries must also reflect predominate wage-setting patterns of private business, where the strategy of equal pay for jobs of comparable worth has yet to make a significant imprint.

The Legislative and Personnel Committee, comprised of supervisors Nancy Walker, Harry Britt and Richard Hongisto, voted unanimously to recommend the resolution be approved by the Board of Supervisors at its Oct. 13 meeting.

The document does not call for any specific plan of action. It only mandates that the practice of giving equal salaries to workers in jobs of comparable worth be made city policy.

"This is only the first step toward setting us on the road to eliminating the current discrimination in the city," Supervisor Walker said at Tuesday night's hearing.

The hearing was attended by approximately 100 supporters of the resolution, mainly from the Service Employees International Union Local 400, which represents one-third of the city's employees.

A majority of them wore buttons saying "59 cents," the

generally acknowledged pay women receive to every dollar men earn.

Close to 40 speakers, most of whom were women, quoted statistics and related personal experiences in an effort to demonstrate the need for the adoption of a comparable worth policy.

It was described as "the issue of the 80s" by many of them, as they spoke of the "ghetto-ization" of women in low-paying, dead-end jobs.

"Women are concentrated in 20 out of the 400 fields recognized by the census in this city," Regina Sneed of the San Francisco Feminist Democrats said.

Pat Jackson of the SEIU Local 400 agreed saying, "This fact is increasing the feminization of poverty; almost one-third of all female-headed families are below the poverty level."

## Historic San Jose strike tests comparable worth issue — Page 13

Another SEIU member said that the demand for equal pay for comparable worth is usually portrayed as only a woman's issue.

"The media likes to say it's a fight between women and men," Linda Arkin said. "But keeping wages down keeps the whole working class down and divided. If one-half of the working class is underpaid, we all get a smaller portion of the profits made off what we produce. We are pitted against each other as sexism and racism is used to divide us."

Laverne Keppard, senior law clerk at the city's Superior Court, told the supervisors that she was being sexually

See WORTH, page 7.

## SF iron-pumping coach builds a reputation from the toes up

By Larry Deblinger

The former captain of SF State's last championship football team continues to inspire others as perhaps the best weight-lifting coach in the United States.

Jim Schmitz, who led the Gators to the Far Western Division Championship in 1967, was the U.S. Olympic weight-lifting team coach in 1980 and is a prime candidate for the 1984 assignment.

Sitting in the Sports Palace, his Valencia Street gym in the city where he has trained some of the strongest men in the Western World, Schmitz talked about the growing popularity of weight-lifting.

"The movies like 'Pumping Iron' and 'Stay Hungry' were definitely a shot in the arm but I think people are lifting weights simply because it agrees with them," he said. "Weight-lifting is cosmetic: it makes people look trim and muscular and they can see the results."

"People just feel good after working out. Strenuous exercise causes the body to release an enzyme which gives peo-

ple a sense of well-being," he added.

Schmitz, who studied physical education and biology at SF State, and turned to weight-lifting after graduation, explained that pumping iron gives diverse benefits to the body.

"Having strong muscles keeps the posture straight which allows for proper alignment of the digestive tract and gives the lungs enough room to breathe," he said. "Good muscle tone also makes one less prone to muscle strain and back injuries."

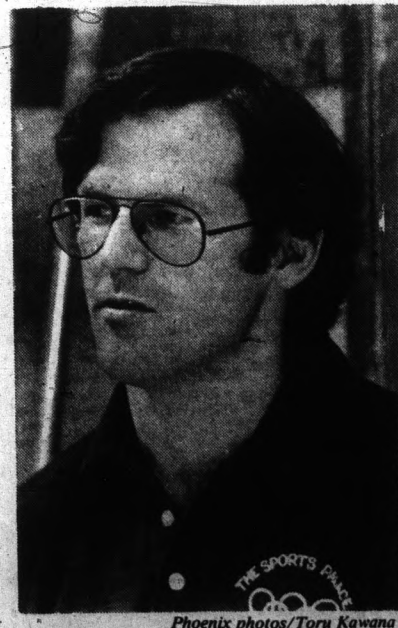
He does not claim that weight-lifting provides all the exercise the body needs.

"There is no question that jogging, swimming and cycling are the best activities for the cardiovascular system," said Schmitz who is an avid jogger.

The fact that more and more women are pumping iron does not surprise Schmitz. He says the same benefits of looking and feeling good that have drawn men are now attracting women to weight-lifting.

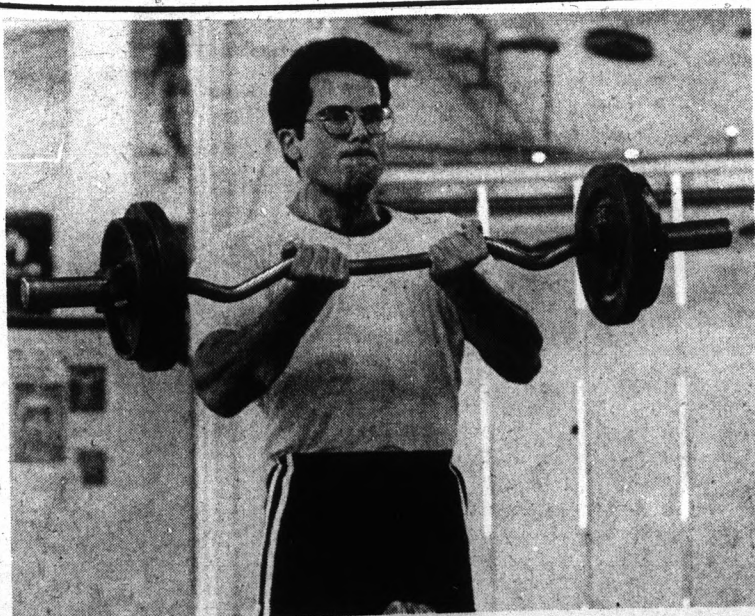
"Most of the women coming in are interested in reducing

See WEIGHTS, page 13.



Phoenix photo/Toru Kawana

Jim Schmitz, '80 Olympic coach.



Harvey Sachs pumps iron and stays hungry at the Sports Palace.



# This Week

today, oct. 8

The film, "The Elephant Man," will be shown today and tomorrow in the Barbary Coast Room in the Student Union at 4 and 7 p.m. Admission is \$1.50 for students and \$2.00 general.

The West Bay Trio will do classical show tunes on piano, violin and bass in the Union Depot of the Student Union, between 5 and 7 p.m.

Also appearing in the Union Depot will be singer guitarist Billy J. Ferner, and Kirk Olsen performing 1940s and popular music. Kirk and Billy are separate acts.

Students interested in the Elementary Teaching Credential Program for the Spring of 1982 should attend information meetings now. See schedule opposite Education Room 130. For special problems call Elementary Education Department, 469-1562.

monday, oct. 12

The SF State Campus Network of Amnesty International is sponsoring a week-long symposium on Torture and Human Rights. The symposium will start with the film, "Politics of Torture," at the Ecumenical House, corner of 19th and Holloway, from 12 to 2 p.m.

tuesday, oct. 13

The film, "Urban Cowboy," will be shown in the Union Depot at 5 and 7 p.m. Admission is free.

wednesday, oct. 14

MBA job marketplace, for MBA students in their last year to meet with prospective employers. Students must bring copies of their resumes and dress in proper business attire. The meeting will be held in the Student Union, conference rooms A-E, between noon and 4:30 p.m.

Re-entry student brown bag lunch, every Wednesday from noon to 1 p.m. in the Student Union, room 119.

## SF neighborhoods Many faces of the Mission

by Lynn Foster

The sun-drenched Mission District, squeezed between the slopes of Potrero Hill and Twin Peaks, has grown from a Hispanic farming town older than San Francisco itself, into a populous city within a city.

After the gold rush, Germans and Scandinavians flocked to this warm agricultural community. They were followed by waves of Irish and Italian immigrants who began building the district into the myriad of houses and small businesses that it is today.

As the Europeans prospered, they slowly branched out into other parts of the city, leaving fragments of their population and cultures behind.

Though the low-rent homes left by the Europeans were quickly snatched up by the Hispanic newcomers of the 1920s, this neighborhood south of Market Street, much of it untouched by the 1906 earthquake and fire, remains a microcosm of San Francisco's history. It is a hub of business and home life as culturally diverse as the city itself.

Vietnamese children can be seen trying to sell bags of garlic for a dollar to the carloads of people pulling into the McDonald's restaurant at 24th and Mission Streets. Across the street, a Spanish market displays fresh produce and pinatas for sale. A few blocks down, the Socialist Bookstore across from Mission United Church is closed, while Minichelli's Pizzeria is crowded with customers.

Figures show more than half of the Inner Mission's population consists of low-income Hispanics. According to the 1980 Census, while less than one third of the city's 679,000 people live in the area, almost 40 percent of San Francisco's Spanish-speaking residents live here.

But Casa El Salvador, a Mission-based community center, considers that a very low estimate. According to a staff member, most of San Francisco's 50,000 Mexican and Salvadoran refugees, not accounted for in the census, live in the Mission. They continue to pour into the neighborhood daily, attracted by the Spanish-speaking people already there.

Another group making its way into the Mission is the gay community of San Francisco. Bordered on the west by a predominantly gay Castro District and to the northeast by the gay bars and nightclubs of the South of Market area, the Mission is facing an influx of gay renters.

Gays are slowly moving into the western and northeastern Mission — two of the few areas of the city where streets are lined with Victorian houses unscathed by the 1906 fire.

SF State Professor Marvin Nathan, an expert in San Francisco history, is not surprised by this infiltration of yet another cultural group into the area.

"It's very much in the tradition of the Mission," he said. "The neighborhood's wealth of housing, coupled with its predominantly low-income residents, makes the area vulnerable to all migrating groups."

But, unlike the Central American refugees who blend into the Hispanic culture, the gay community clashes with the Mission's Spanish-speaking majority.

"It's a war between the Spanish community and the gay community," said one Casa El Salvador representative.

Roger Herrera of the City Planning Department agreed, calling the situation a "rivalry."

"The value systems of the Spanish-speaking people and the gays are totally different," he said. "The Spanish-speaking people, who are mainly Catholic, disapprove of homosexuality."

He added that much of the violence that occurs in Dolores



Hispanic residents gather at 24th and Mission.

Phoenix photo/Toru Kawano

Park, which divides the Mission and Castro districts, is a result of the clash between the "macho-oriented Hispanic youths" and homosexuals.

Dolores Park violence is only one aspect of Mission District crime. According to police statistics, the neighborhood has the third highest crime rate in the city, surpassed only by the Western Addition and the Tenderloin.

Vandalism is one of the primary problems faced by the Mission Street merchants.

"There isn't a square inch of my store that hasn't been written or painted on," said Dana Puccinelli, owner of the large Mission Gift Shop at 23rd Street. "Almost every morning last year I would find that someone had defecated outside the door, urinated in my mailbox, or written in lipstick on my windows."

But despite problems with vandalism and occasional burglaries, Puccinelli has no desire to move from his Mission Street location where he has been for 18 years.

"It's almost like a big family," he said. "You get to know people on an individual basis. They come to your weddings and you go to theirs."

Puccinelli's grandparents immigrated here from Italy at the turn of the century. While his grandfather worked in a gold mine up north, the building where Puccinelli's store now resides was a 17-room boarding house with a big red sign out front that read, "No watering trough available." When Mission Street was paved, the building was later altered into a duplex. In 1927, it was turned into the hardware store that his father eventually took over, transformed into a gift shop and

passed on to Puccinelli.

It is a story typical of Mission buildings. Many still remain occupied after 200 years of change and development around them.

Mission Dolores Basilica, one of the oldest buildings in the city, was built in the early 1770s at what is now the corner of Dolores and 16th streets. Since then, three buildings have been built and torn down in the lot next to the red-roofed landmark.

At the corner of York and 24th streets, the Sir Francis Fountain sells candy by the ounce and ice cream out of equipment reminiscent of malt shops of the 1920s. It has been run by the same family since 1917.

But not all Mission establishments remain as constant as the soda fountain. Up the street from the store, contemporary Hispanic artists have left their mark on the old walls of Balm Alley.

Bold colorful murals, typical of Latin American art, adorn almost all the alley's walls. The bright scenes of flowers, dogs and Hispanic faces are spotted with Spanish graffiti. Young Latinos often hang-out in the alley, drinking beer and leaning on the old cars parked there.

Many murals in other parts of the city, such as the Haight-Ashbury and Tenderloin districts, have been painted over. But these in the Mission are left to be viewed by the constant traffic on the streets.

Adriana Dechi contributed to this story.

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# Controversy floods canal

By Charlotte Clark

The issues that surround the Peripheral Canal are as cloudy as Sacramento River water in the winter-time, and as hard to follow as the maze of Delta streams and sloughs.

Fortunately, California voters have until June 1982 to sort through the facts and figures and decide the fate of the canal — part of a public works project whose cost falls somewhere between that of the Alaska pipeline and the MX missile system.

Canal supporters say the 43-mile dirt channel, the last link in the State Water Project, is the savior of the Delta and the only way to keep Southern California from drying up and blowing away.

Opponents say a canal as wide as 32 freeway lanes and 30 feet deep will drain the Delta by doubling the amount of water that can be transported south.

Besides, they add, Southern California already has enough water to last through the year 2000 if they put bricks in their toilets and encourage agribusiness to irrigate as if water were liquid gold.

## More Precious than Gold

If the 49ers thought they had discovered California's most precious mineral when they struck gold they were wrong. Water is liquid gold in California and always has been.

California is basically an arid state. Less than 2,000 of its 158,693 square miles are covered with water and most of that is in the north. Redding receives 38.6 inches of rain annually. San Diego receives 9.9.

The key to California's prosperity has been the ability to transport water to irrigate more than 8 million acres of cropland and develop some of the world's largest urban centers.

How this water was to be transported has been a hotly debated issue. When the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power took water from the Owens Valley in 1908 they faced farmers with shotguns.

Agriculture is big business in California, with profits exceeding \$7 billion in 1973. Kern County, in the dry Central Valley, is the third most productive agricultural county in the United States. And the farms aren't run by Ma, Pa and the kids.

Small farms gave way to agricultural conglomerates after World War II. Farming is now a business, not a way of life.

The three land owners in Kern County that will receive the most state water are Getty Oil, Standard Oil of California and Shell Oil. Between them they hold more than 100,000 acres of land, according to George L. Baker and Tom DeVries.

## Issues With No Answers

What are the issues that surround the \$1 billion canal? It all depends on who you talk to or what part of the state you're from. It's easy to fall into a San Francisco versus Los Angeles debate, an argument that leads nowhere. Cities only use 15 percent of the water.

Agriculture consumes 85 percent.

Since agriculture uses the lion's share of the water, some farmers have a strong interest in building the Peripheral Canal. Growers in the Central Valley are pumping more water out of the ground than is being replaced by rain and Sierra runoff. That not only makes drilling and pumping groundwater expensive, but also causes the land to sink.

Farmers say they can take care of their irrigation needs and recharge the groundwater storage areas with the additional water the canal will transport.

Support for the canal also comes from the Association of California Water Agencies, the Mission Viejo Land Company, Union and Getty Oil, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (an agency that supplies water to 11 million people and 27 different water agencies), Irvine Ranch Company and Southern California Edison.

Opposition to the canal has made strange bedfellows of the California Farm Bureau Federation and environmentalists. The Farm Bureau, the California Cattlemen's Association, Friends of the River, the California League of Conservation Voters, Senator Milton Marks and Assemblyman Willie Brown all are against the SB 200 package for very different reasons.

The Peripheral Canal legislative package consists of SB 200, which also authorizes reservoirs, groundwater storage systems and wastewater reclamation, and Proposition 8, which places SB 200's Delta and north coast rivers' protection in the state constitution.

Delta farmers, staunchly against the canal, are skeptical of any water quality guarantees SB 200 provides. The 738,000 acres of islands that make up the largest inland delta in the United States produce \$350 million annually in alfalfa, sugar beets and specialty crops such as asparagus and tomatoes.

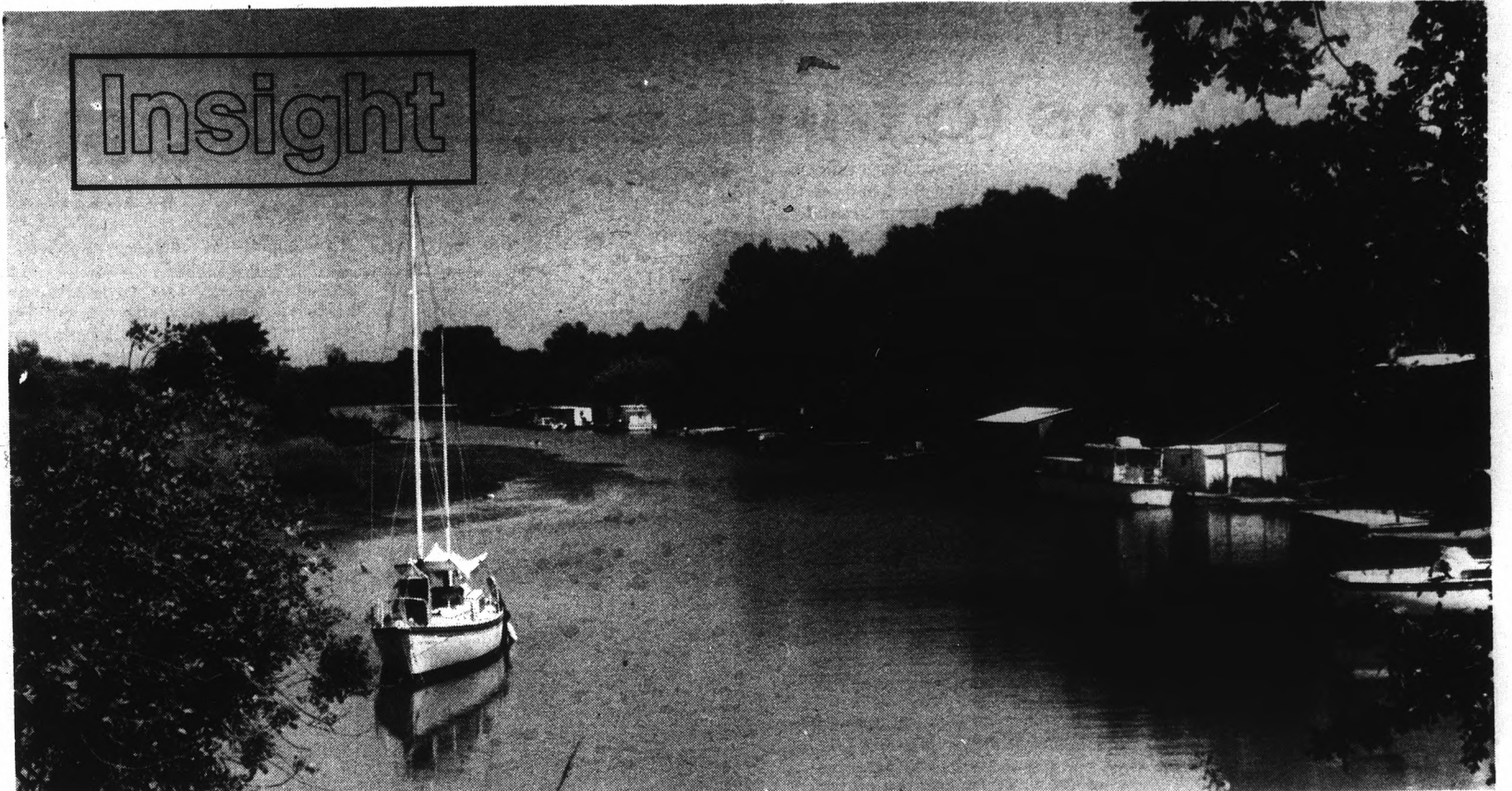
In the past, heavy winter stream flows could be counted on to leach Delta soils that grow saltier in the summer when Bay water moves upstream, into irrigation streams.

Delta farmers need high quality fresh water to continue farming. During wet years when plenty of water rushes down the Sacramento River there is no problem. But what happens in a drought? Will Delta needs really come first as guaranteed in SB 200 and Proposition 8? No one knows for sure.

Delta farmers realize that 16 million of California's 22 million residents live south of the Tehachapi Mountains and fear they could easily outvote Northern interests if Southern California is pinched for water.

Rep. George Miller, D-Martinez, says that the state permitted reduction in Delta water quality standards during the 1977 drought and suggests that will be common if the Peripheral Canal is constructed.

The least understood Peripheral Canal issue is what a no vote really means. Environmentalists say that the canal will double the amount of water that will be transported south. The logical conclusion is if you stop the canal you can stop water diversion or at least



Experts disagree on possible effects the Peripheral Canal might have on rivers flowing through the Delta. Phoenix photo/Charlotte Clark

slow it down until you can encourage water users to conserve. Not everyone agrees it will work that way.

"The voters are not really voting on whether water is going to be diverted," said Perry Herrgesell, Environmental Services Supervisor for the Department of Fish and Game. "They are only voting on how the water will be diverted. They think a vote against the canal is a vote against water going south. That is not true."

The Department of Water Resources has signed contracts with 31 agencies to deliver 4.2 million acre-feet of water — an acre-foot is enough water to cover a city block to a depth of one foot — by the year 2020. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the Kern County Water Agency have contracted for over 70 percent of the total water. Pressure to meet these obligations will continue even if the Canal is stopped.

Metropolitan Water District lobbyist William Fairbanks, Jr., said, "Most of us who favor the canal believe SB 200 was not necessary, that the Burns-Porter Act provided the necessary authority — which could have in the past been exercised but was not — to proceed with the Peripheral Canal's construction."

"After the people have made up their minds, and should they decide to turn down what the Legislature has done, then the real thrust as far as contractors and the State of California are concerned would be to say, 'Forget the legislation, proceed with the Peripheral Canal.'"

To add to the pressure for increased diversion the Metropolitan Water District will lose 55 percent of its Colorado River water — 660,000 acre-feet — in 1985.

This is the result of a 1963 U.S. Supreme Court decision settling a long-time dispute between California and Arizona over the use of Colorado River water. California began receiving the water in the 1940s.

The Metropolitan Water District looks to the State Water Project to fill the deficiency.

Opponents of increased water diversion suggest that since the Metropolitan Water District uses only one-quarter of its 1990 State Water Project entitlement now, it can meet its water demand through the year 2000 by combining current water guarantees from the state and the Colorado River with a 15 percent conservation effort.

## Water project Effects on Bay

By Charlotte Clark

Water diversions for the Peripheral Canal are based on the assumption that more fresh water flows through the Delta into San Francisco Bay than the bay needs to stay healthy.

Water planners argue that the water is foolishly wasted when it could be used to irrigate crops or provide drinking water for thirsty southern Californians.

Several agencies have been peering into Delta streams and poking along Bay marshlands trying to figure out how the estuary system works and how much fresh water it needs.

The California Department of Fish and Game started a field sampling program in January 1980.

When the department supplies data to the Water Resources Control Board in 1986, a major milestone will be reached. The department, in accordance with SB200, will recommend how much fresh water is needed to maintain fish populations.

The board will use the data to set guidelines for water quality in the Bay and Delta, said Perry Herrgesell, environmental services supervisor with the state Bay-Delta Fisheries Project.

Then the "surplus" water can be diverted to the canal.

Oceanographer Michael Rosengurt said the idea of surplus water flowing into the Bay from the Delta is a myth.

"Such a question does not exist at all, that we don't need the water," said Rosengurt. "We don't need to have this water, but the San Francisco Bay and its

## Water that Flows Uphill

Water doesn't flow uphill without a lot of help. The pumps that move water from the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley over the Tehachapis in Southern California require 4 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity each year, making the State Water Project the largest user of electrical energy in California.

"As your water demands go up, our power demand goes up also," said Erwin Endres, chief of project power verification for Department of Water Resources.

When the 22 pumping plants of the water project are completed, they will use 13.7 billion kilowatt-hours a year to pump the promised 4.2 million acre-feet.

The biggest lift is at the A. D. Edmonston Pumping Plant. It lifts the water 1,926 feet over the Tehachapis. At top capacity, Edmonston will require nearly 6 billion kilowatt-hours a year.

The water system was designed when oil to run the pumps cost \$2 a barrel. The oil now costs \$28 to \$40 and will probably go up.

Moving one acre-foot of water south requires the net energy of five barrels of oil.

Opponents of the Peripheral Canal point to the huge utility bill as one reason not to build the project. Even supporters agree that the energy cost could put the price of water beyond reach.

No one agrees on the ultimate cost per acre foot. The Department of Water Resources says water will cost \$233 per acre foot to deliver to the Metropolitan Water District. The Marin Conservation League says it will cost \$645 and the Working Alliance to Equalize Rates says \$874.

Economics could produce the water conservation environmentalists have been unable to achieve. The California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance projects a doubling in water costs will result in a 25 percent reduction in use.

The department is currently giving high priority to a search for new sources of power. In 1983 its present contracts expire, and rates are likely to soar.

"It's less expensive to produce energy than to buy from utility companies," said Endres, adding that possible energy sources include solar, wind, oil, geothermal, nuclear, coal and hydroelectric.

Robie said SB 200 contains strong en-

viromental guarantees.

● The Peripheral Canal will be operated to restore Delta fish and wildlife to average historic levels computed between 1922-67.

● The departments of Water Resources and Fish and Game must agree that a screen to keep fish and fish eggs out of the canal will work.

● The Peripheral Canal will be operated to meet water quality standards set by the State Water Resources Control Board.

● The Department of Fish and Game and other state agencies will make a comprehensive joint study of San Francisco fish and wildlife and their needs for fresh water outflows.

Proposition 8 places those safeguards into the California Constitution. Proposition 8 says changes in water quality and fish and wildlife protection for the Delta, Suisun Marsh and San Francisco Bay can only be made by a vote of the people.

Like most compromises SB 200 and Proposition 8 promise something for everyone and like most compromises completely satisfies no one.

Urban water agencies and the administration see SB 200 and Proposition 8 as a reasonable compromise between water development and environmental protection.

"The Delta and the Bay are now at the mercy of the State Water Resources Control Board," said Ayala. "SB 200 and Proposition 8 provide guarantees that aren't guaranteed today."

The California Farm Bureau Federation opposes the package because it is too environmentally oriented, particularly in placing the North Coast Rivers — the Eel, Trinity, Smith, and lower American Klamath — off limits to water development.

Conservationists oppose the package for opposite reasons. They see it as pro-development.

Proposition 8 and SB 200 represent years of negotiating with water agencies, environmentalists and farmers. Who could resist a package like this? A lot of people. One month after SB 200 was signed canal opponents began collecting signatures calling for a canal referendum. Over 800,000 voters signed, completing the first successful referendum movement in 28 years.

Just when the issue seemed settled, at long last, the picture changed. And the debate rages on.

## Abundant Water, Cheap Energy

The Peripheral Canal is only a small part of the State Water Project conceived in the innocent days when planners thought there would always be more water than they could use, and energy to transport it would always be cheap.

The 1959 Burns-Porter Act provided the financing for the State Water Project's dams, reservoirs and aqueducts. It empowered the state to build facilities to transfer water across the Delta. It's a critical piece of legislation in the great canal debate because water interests say a cross-Delta channel could be built if the Peripheral Canal fails.

A \$1.75 billion bond issue in 1960 provided the initial funding and payments from the 31 contracting water agencies to pay off the bonds.

By 1973, 18 reservoirs, 15 pumping plants, 5 power plants and 540 miles of aqueduct had been built: the beginning of one of the most ambitious water storage and transportation systems in the world.

The Peripheral Canal connects Oroville Dam with the 444-mile-long California Aqueduct. The proposal to build the Canal and transport an additional 2 million acre-feet of water started a battle that has raged through the state for more than a decade.

Reaction was so strong against the Canal that Gov. Brown ordered another look at the plan. Department of Water Resources Director Ron Robie did just that in 1975 and came to a familiar conclusion. Build the Canal.

## A Plan With Something for Everyone

Sen. Rubin Ayala, D-Chino, sponsored SB 200 and has championed the canal for over four years.

Ayala has an unshakable faith in the Peripheral Canal and is convinced "without the slightest hesitation" that it is the best plan to transport more water and insure Delta water quality.

"The last five directors of water resources with over 100 combined years of experience in water resources management agree that it is the most economical, most efficient plan, a plan that gives the most protection," said Ayala, adding that was enough to convince him.

Robie said SB 200 contains strong en-

viromental guarantees.

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# Russian warns of bay's demise

By Charles Lenatti

Russian scientists have learned through painful experience that "you cannot feed the wolves and save the sheep," says Michael Rosengurt, an oceanographer at SF State's Tiburon Environmental Center.

Rosengurt and his colleagues charted the rapid deterioration of estuaries in the Black and Azov Seas following large amounts of fresh water diversion.

They began studying the seas and deltas prior to fresh water diversion, after minimal diversion and after massive diversion.

Rosengurt is translating the devastating results of fresh water diversion from Russia, Europe and Africa.

Based on the amount of fresh water diverted from the Azov and Black Seas, Russian scientists were eventually able to predict the percentage of salt water increase in the bays and estuaries within an acceptable margin of error.

Currently, 50 percent of average natural runoff levels are being diverted from the San Francisco Bay. The proposed peripheral canal will divert an additional 25 percent, an amount Rosengurt said would be fatal to the bay as we know it.

Although studies of the San Francisco Bay have not been as systematic or thorough, Rosengurt said that existing information augmented by not more than two years of additional study could enable scientists to accurately predict the impact of increased fresh water diversion on the bay and delta.

Small amounts of fresh water had been diverted in Russia as early as 1954 and had a minimal impact on the estuaries. Dredging in the sea going vessels began to have a profound effect, increasing salt intrusion into about one-third of the river basin, although not into the delta.

The effects on the fishing industry were devastating. Sturgeon, the most precious fish in Russia, prized for its nutritious caviar, almost disappeared from the Dnepr and Dnestr Rivers where they had previously been caught in large numbers.

The decline in large fish such as perch and pike in addition to sturgeon, was caused in part by the shrinking estuaries. Anadromous (uphill-running) fish, which gradually acclimate themselves from a primarily fresh water environment to a saltier sea environment, need the oxygen and fresh-to-salt water balanced that estuaries provide. As estuaries shrank, young fish were forced to confront salty conditions before they could adapt. Consequently, they perished.

Changes in seasonal distribution of fresh water was also a critical factor leading to the decline of the fish population.

Anadromous fish, Rosengurt said, need more fresh water for spawning during the spring and not as much during the summer. However, a release of large amounts of water during the spring would mean huge losses of hydroelectric power.

"People don't think about fish, but only about the power they lose," Rosengurt said.

In order to replenish the devastated fishing industry, Russia constructed huge hatcheries but found that it could only keep fish from becoming extinct and could not hope to restore the numbers of fish to historical levels.

"Now, nobody in Russia will say that they can replenish the fishing industry," Rosengurt said.

Rosengurt is afraid the agricultural wolves at the door may not grant scientists the time they need to document the catastrophic impact that increased fresh water diversion will have on the bay and delta.



toward the Bay are sucked backwaras toward the Tracy pumping plant confusing migrating fish.

Fishery experts support the canal as a way to correct undesirable Delta conditions.

"Everyone in fisheries agrees that the Peripheral Canal is the best alternative," said Dan Odenweller, senior fisheries biologist for California. "We've worked 20 years for this."

Harold Chadwick, program manager at the Bay-Delta Fisheries Project said that it is physically impossible to offset the effects of the present pumping system unless exports are drastically reduced. And he doesn't see that hap-

pening. The problem is that no one knows exactly how much water the Bay or Delta needs to stay healthy and support fish and wildlife.

It is known that reduced stream flow will lower the supply of nutrients to young fish in the Bay, allow salt water to move into Delta streams endangering farming, and limit the amount of water available to the South San Francisco Bay, which receives most of its fresh water from the Delta.

Rosengurt said that there still isn't enough information on how Bay and Delta work to make any decisions. That will require about two more years.



LOCAL MOTION  
NEWS & TIPS FOR SFSU COMMUTERS

## SamTrans to trim service

By James M. Uomini

SamTrans will hold a public hearing Oct. 28 to discuss proposed reductions in service. This will be the last of a series of meetings held at various locations this month.

More than two dozen routes are targeted for cutbacks, said SamTrans spokeswoman Maureen Hennessy. And most of the cuts will eliminate early and late service or reduce the frequency of midday buses. A few routes may be cut entirely or combined with other service.

The cuts are designed to trim unproductive routes, Hennessy said. Jack Bland, chairman of the SamTrans board's finance committee, said, "Transit systems across the country are facing a period of diminished fiscal resources. We must keep our productivity to the maximum so we can respond to new service demands."

SamTrans ridership has consistently increased in recent years. In August the district carried, 1,458,455 passengers, 10.4 percent more than August, 1980. And in the fiscal year 1980-81, SamTrans carried 19.2 million passengers, a 10.5 percent increase from the year before.

In July the SamTrans directors voted to enact a half-cent sales tax effective July 1, 1982. The tax was authorized by San Mateo county voters in 1974 when the district was created.

"Our financial projections point to

an ever-widening gap that cannot be closed by increased fares and service cutbacks. National and state leaders say that we must look to local sources for transit funding. After six years of avoiding the decision we had to take the step to levy the tax," Bland said.

Muni, BART, AC Transit and Santa Clara County Transit already receive sales tax funds.

BART will run special trains from Daly City and Concord directly to the Oakland Coliseum this month for Sunday Raiders' games and two A's divisional playoff games.

The Raiders' trains will leave Concord at 11:20 a.m. on Oct. 18 and 25 and arrive at the Coliseum at 12:05. The train from Daly City will leave at 11:35.

For the A's playoff game, Oct. 10, a train will leave Concord at 11:25. Daly City riders can use the normal Saturday Fremont line service.

On Oct. 11, trains will leave Concord at 2:20 p.m. and Daly City at 2:35.

Return service will be provided after the games.

Muni riders will be able to use their Fast Passes on BART within San Francisco beginning next July.

Although negotiations with BART are completed, the delay is necessary to reprogram BART's fare gates to accept the passes, said Muni Planner Luther Freeman.

The use of Muni passes on BART has been discussed for some time, but

only in the last year and a half has the idea really been pushed, he said. Originally BART wanted a combined pass that would cost more than a regular Fast Pass.

"Muni's position has been that the pass shouldn't cost more. BART resisted at first, but now they're very cooperative," Freeman said.

The technical problems are the last holdup. BART fare gates read dollar amounts and station locations to compute fares. The gates now must be programmed to read time periods.

When more Muni riders begin using BART, the 14x-Mission Limited bus will be eliminated, Freeman said. Muni now duplicates BART service along Mission Street.

But San Francisco residents who use the Daly City station will not benefit from the plan. Eventually, Muni may give fare reductions for rides to and from Daly City station, but this has not been seriously discussed yet.

"We don't think there are too many San Francisco residents using the station," Freeman said. "We don't want to jeopardize the whole program for maybe 100 people."

Daly City riders pay a higher fare because San Mateo county does not support the BART system with sales tax funds.

Muni and AC Transit now offer a combined pass starting at \$50 for transbay travel from Oakland. After BART accepts the Fast Pass, a super pass for all three systems may be created, Freeman said.

Tuition, language skills  
on CSUC Senate agenda

By Ann Senuta

The chance of charging tuition in the California State University and Colleges system and the possibility of requiring competency in a foreign language are upcoming agenda items for the statewide Academic Senate. And the items are being closely watched by members of the Sf State community.

Pointing to a possible 5 percent budget reduction that Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr. may request, the Senate is urging the development of a tuition policy "in order to sustain the quality of education" in the CSUC.

Not every Academic Senate member goes along with this recommendation.

Robert Cherny, professor of history at SF State and a statewide Academic Senator, questions whether tuition would result in a higher quality of education.

"As matters stand now, I am against tuition," he said. "I am not convinced of the arguments that it would result in a higher quality of education."

Cherny expressed fear that tuition money would not help students or the University, but might end up in a statewide general fund.

He said the suggested tuition would be \$170 a year, and added, "where tuition exists, it increases."

While Cherny does not know if the Senate will actually vote for tuition, he thinks it was a mistake to consider it in the first place.

"For the Senate to say this, they've opened a door that shouldn't be opened. They should be dragged kicking and screaming all the way," he said.

Associated Students President Yvette Terrell is angry about the tuition possibility.

"The whole thing reeks of education becoming too elitist," she said. "Fees are going up, financial aid is being cut — all limiting access to minorities. Only the students who can afford it will go to college."

With the possible 5 percent budget reduction, Terrell said programs like the Education Opportunity Program and Students for Affirmative Action will be axed.

With tuition, there would be no need for these programs anyway because there wouldn't be these students on campus," she said.

Terrell said the tuition-free CSUC system should be preserved.

"I'm going to do everything I can to make my feelings known about this. Because we are a tuition-free higher educational system, we have opened doors to students, and now with this we have started to close those doors," she said.

Terrell also said that the possible two-year foreign language requirement will limit access to education for students.

"Maybe I'm concerned with students who didn't have language in high school," she said. "Now the Chancellor is saying if they can't show proficiency or take the right courses towards requirements, they won't be able to graduate."

Terrell hopes that since the Academic Senate is simply calling for a task force to study the possibility, this means the Senators are just "getting their homework done." If the issue comes up again, they will then know the pros and cons of a language requirement.

Chancellor Dumke has been pushing for a foreign language requirement since he was president of SF State in 1961. Said Terrell, "The Chancellor is getting ready to retire. He is like a dying man, making one last stab at something he tried to implement when he was at State, and he got blown away then. Now he is trying to do it on a statewide level."

The chairman of the Foreign Language Department, Edwin Williams, said his department would support the requirement "with the hopes and assumption that basic language instruction would shift to the high school level."

If beginning instruction was handled in high school, Williams said that students in the university could take reading and writing courses that used that language's capacity.

When asked if he envisioned classrooms of reluctant science majors suffering through required language courses, he cited three reasons that could outweigh their reluctance.

People need to understand the fears and anxieties of being in a country where they don't know the language, he said, especially in California where there is such a large population of non-English speaking people. Foreign language also gives students an intimate look at another culture and helps them understand their own language deeply, Williams said.

Both the tuition question and the possible foreign language requirement will be discussed in the statewide Academic Senate's meeting on Nov. 21.

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

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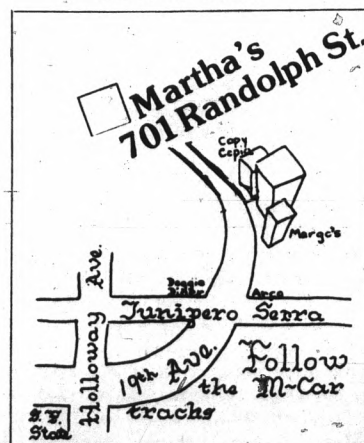
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# Pijan case seen as a bold gamble

Seven students on the Student Union Governing Board took a bold first step Sept. 23. They fired Student Union Director Dorothy Pijan.

Depending on the path those seven students decide upon hereafter, that first step could be the beginning of a vital, assertive student government, or could be remembered as the move that effectively insures student government impotence.

In any case, the final outcome clearly hinges on those seven students.

The firing was a controversial move and many people seemed to find one thing or another drastically wrong with it. It was a hasty, perhaps wrongful decision.

But at least it was a decision — a decision made by students.

It was, intended or not, a big step in an assertion of student power in a largely stagnant, apathetic campus. All seven votes for Pijan's dismissal were cast by students, whereas five of the six opposing votes were cast by non-students.

Clearly, the students on the board were unhappy with Pijan's performance and, boldly, fired her. They didn't plead with the administration; they didn't idly complain about having to be subjected to a supposedly insensitive student union director. They took the matter into their own hands and did what they thought was right.

Of course, this sets up a natural conflict with the administration. It also puts a heavy responsibility on the seven students who made the decision.

The two big questions that stand now are: whether the administration is going to allow the students to possess the kind of power illustrated by the SUGB vote and; whether students are mature enough to handle this power. It seems clear that if the students on the SUGB

can prove the latter, the administration will be vastly more willing to grant the former.

The dream of a more vital student government, though, only has a chance of being realized if these seven students prove themselves.

Some will say the SUGB dismissal was wrong and that President Romberg should simply veto the board's action. An editorial in last week's Gater advocated this. What is needed, instead, is a realization that the juncture the students on the SUGB find themselves in is of weighty importance. Every move they now make has meaning far beyond governing the student union. They've given themselves (and the students) a shot at having a little more control over their destinies and now must prove themselves worthy.

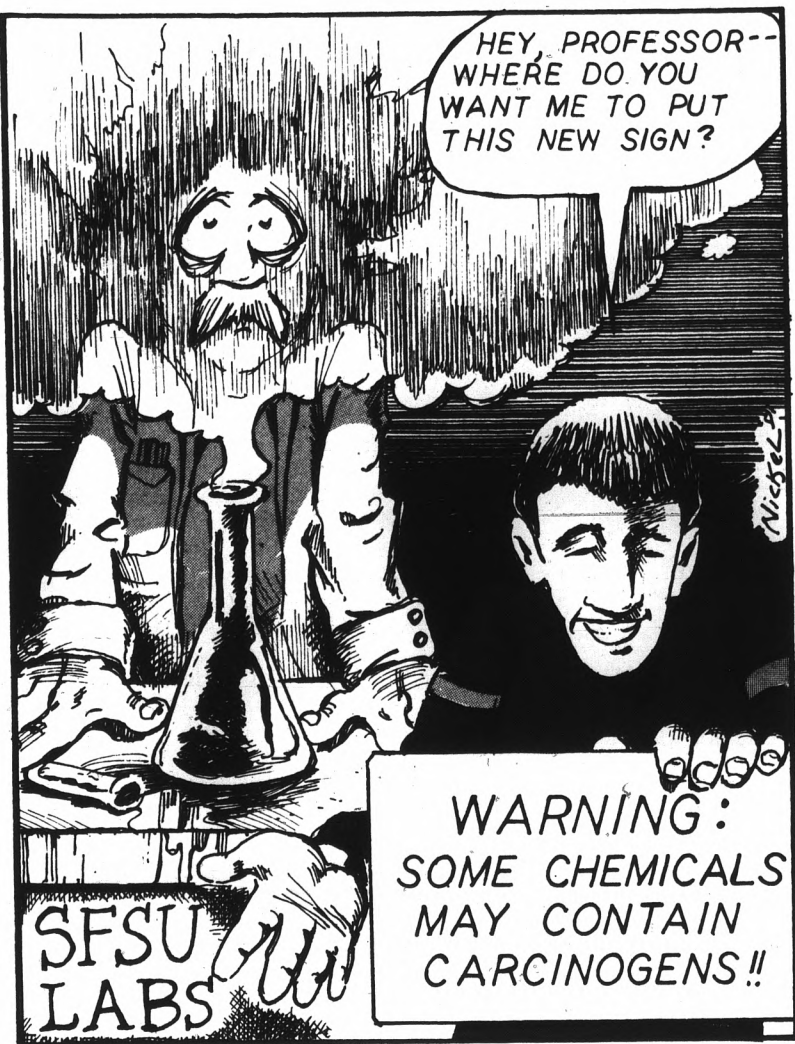
With this in mind, the Pijan matter must be considered carefully. Was the decision too hasty? Had the SUGB given Pijan fair warning that it was dissatisfied with her work? Shouldn't the SUGB have consulted an attorney before the dismissal?

These and many other questions now have to be asked by those seven students.

The students on the SUGB have to treat the matter delicately. If they don't, the administration will assuredly take the matter into its own hands and make sure students don't have the power to do something like this again.

In one small vote, seven students on the SUGB have opened up vast possibilities for student government. Their handling of the Pijan matter will not only affect the student union this semester, but could help to shape the look, strength and legitimacy of student government for years to come.

# Opinion



## Commentary: Phil Reser



## Racing to 1984; spies gaining on citizens

Proof that the Reagan Administration intends to give intelligence agencies more freedom to spy on Americans is confirmed by the proposed Executive Order giving the FBI and CIA authority to survey and disrupt legitimate political activities of citizens and domestic organizations.

The order permits investigation and surveillance of anyone who "has acted or may be acting on behalf of a foreign power, has engaged or may be engaging in international terrorist or narcotics activities." The "may be acting" phrase allows agency action merely on a hunch. No criminal conduct or even the possibility of a violation of the law is required.

In this connection, the pardoning of FBI officials Mark Felt and Edward Miller, who were convicted of engaging in clandestine break-ins, was more than symbolic. The pardon was essentially an authorization of such conduct and a clear statement to political people that their houses and offices are not safe from the prying eyes of the FBI.

Reagan is also moving to undermine the Freedom of Information Act. The administration's reasons for the action are clear — this act was a tool in disclosing information about Watergate, the My Lai massacre in Vietnam, illegal CIA domestic spying and the FBI's Cointelpro program for illegally harassing progressive movements and activists.

The Justice Department has already rescinded a Carter Administration order that required agencies to disclose information upon request unless disclosure was "demonstrably harmful" to the agency.

The new policy encourages agencies to assert every technically legal defense they may have. In practice, it means that almost no "embarrassing" disclosure will occur without an expensive court fight.

The bill covers the FBI and military intelligence as well as the CIA, and outlaws any obstruction of government agencies in the carrying out of their duties. Thus it would not only be illegal for an organization to expose an FBI informer discovered in its midst, but also for the group to expel the informer.

One version of the bill even forbids disclosing information that might lead to the identity of the agent. If passed, it would virtually end all exposure of CIA and FBI activities, since it is almost impossible to expose an operation without disclosing information that might lead to an agent's exposure.

Until a few months ago, one would have believed the section of the identities act that forbids the use of publicly available sources to expose operatives was a violation of the First Amendment's protection of free speech. But last June, the Supreme Court ruled otherwise in the case of Haig v. Agee.

The case concerned the State Department's revoking of ex-CIA agent Philip Agee's passport on the ground that his activities abroad "are causing or are likely to cause serious damage to the national security or foreign policy of the U.S."

Agee argued that his activities involved writing and speaking and were protected by the First Amendment, but the Supreme Court upheld the State Department's action.

A federal appeals court decision in the recent David Truong case also has threatening implications.

Truong was convicted of espionage for supposedly passing confidential documents to the Vietnamese. Evidence in the case was based on wiretaps and a listening device placed without warrants.

Even though illegal electronic surveillance has never been approved by the Supreme Court, the lower court upheld the use of such tactics.

Overall, this shows that the administration, Congress and the courts are in the process of putting into place a Big Brother apparatus that they hope will give them the means of carrying out their backward and repressive policies.

## Voting Rights Act Life blood of black voters

By Mary Moffit

Law and order are always and everywhere the law and order which protect the established hierarchy.

— Herbert Marcuse

Only after the bloody 40 mile march from Selma to Montgomery, only after a generation of Freedom Riders chipped away at the American conscience, only when backs were up against the wall did the Voting Rights Act of 1965 become law.

Despite Monday's approval in the House, the most effective voting rights legislation ever passed faces a more conservative Senate that has hopes of seriously weakening it. Opponents say that discrimination isn't what it used to be, and that may be true. It is more subtle, but no less successful.

The snarling police dogs, the literacy tests and the poll taxes are gone but other obstacles to equal representation have been invented.

"Blatant and pervasive discrimination" was reported by an independent, bipartisan agency last month. The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights said that the essential goals of the Voting Rights Act remain unfulfilled and recommended that Congress renew the law for ten years.

Denial of the right to vote has become too obviously racist, so some states practice less overt tactics designed to limit black political power.

One method that has been effective in diluting the black vote is the at-large voting system.

In Mobile, Alabama, where the population is one-third black, a black city commissioner has never been elected by the community at large. In Indianola, Mississippi, where blacks make up 48 percent of the population, there is one black city alderman.

Indianola has been called "the worst case of apartheid in this country." Local officials prepared for the enactment of the Voting Rights Act by annexing several large white neighborhoods to the city. Even when it was illegal, they did the same in 1966, 1967 and 1968, without notifying federal officials.

Annexation was so successful that the city, which had been 70 percent black in 1965, is now only 48 percent black. Indianola is typical of many southern jurisdictions, but Mississippi has the lone distinction of not sending a black to Congress since Reconstruction.

Just this summer, the Justice Department refused to approve a change in Burleson County, Texas, from 13 polling places to one. The remaining polling place would have been more than 30 miles from most of the county's black people and 19 miles from most Hispanics.

It is against this background that the Voting Rights Act will face Senate debate. The strength of the law is the pre-clearance provision which will expire on Aug. 6, 1982 unless extended. Pre-clearance requires that any change in electoral practices be approved by the Justice Department or a federal court in Washington, D.C.

The most flagrant violators of equal representation are Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South

Carolina. They were the first states where pre-clearance applied. Today, it also applies to Alaska, Arizona, Texas and to parts of 13 other states.

Pre-clearance is an extreme remedy that was developed to counter an intractable situation. The Supreme Court upheld its constitutionality after being impressed with cases of "unremitting and ingenious defiance of the Constitution."

But the federal role in enforcing civil rights legislation has always been lagged. With about 12 people assigned to pre-clearance work in the Justice Department, violations are not aggressively investigated. In fact, they are often ignored.

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights suggested that the Voting Rights Act be strengthened by placing an "affirmative responsibility" on the attorney general to enforce its pre-clearance requirements.

Critics would have us believe that such marvelous gains have been made in the last 16 years that the law is obsolete. And Southern congressmen are complaining that their section of the country is being unjustly punished.

The record shows 800 attempts to change electoral procedures have been made since 1965. Not surprisingly, the number has not decreased over the years. Could this be related to the sharp rise in the number of black voters? (In Mississippi, alone, there was a tenfold increase in black registration in the first decade of the Voting Rights Act.)

The black community has not been taken seriously by the Reagan Administration. From his shouting match in a Bronx ghetto during the campaign to his pilgrimage to Mississippi's Neshoba County Fair, an old segregationist shrine, his message has been loud and clear — civil rights is not a national priority.

Conservative congressmen, buoyed by Reagan's regressive policies, are hoping to push through a Voting Rights Act that will be seriously weakened. Once again, the conflict between "state's rights" and "civil rights" is center stage.

But there is hope. Henry J. Hyde (R-Ill.) had said that he was praying for "salvation" from the devil of pre-clearance. However, after listening to the evidence, he said, "Much as I like the concept of federalism . . . I like the Fifteenth Amendment just a little bit better."

Even Reagan said that he sees some validity in the arguments for extension. Quite an enlightened position for a man who opposed the 1964 Civil Rights Act on the grounds that it was an unconstitutional infringement on property rights!

There is no doubt that without the pre-clearance provision the electoral process will be able to backslide into the old, comfortable ways that maintained white supremacy.

A ten-year extension of the Voting Rights Act, with its most vital part intact, will assure federal review of the reapportionment that will take place after the 1990 census.

HR 3112, the bill that passed the House on Monday, will do more than extend pre-clearance. It also extends the language assistance provision to continue bilingual elections until 1992, and

modifies the standard of proof in legal challenges to election laws.

The Supreme Court decision in the City of Mobile vs. Bolden, in April 1980, implied that the burden of proof may be on the plaintiff to prove intent to discriminate, not merely that the result is a denial of voting rights. HR 3112 will place the burden on the city or state to show that the election laws are just.

Without this shift of responsibility from the individual voter to the state, local officials will be given an opportunity to skillfully cover their racial tracks.

Another amendment to HR 3112 has been welcomed by both sides as a "compromise." Under the "bail-out" provi-

sion, a jurisdiction without any discriminatory election changes for ten years will be exempted from the pre-clearance requirements beginning in 1984.

States with a "clean record" will then be allowed out of Henry Hyde's penalty box for good behavior. But, even Hyde can't name one state that now qualifies for "bail-out."

With all the evidence that the Voting Rights Act has been the lifeblood of black political involvement and the evidence that some areas of the country have been especially resistant to social change, civil rights advocates should win this battle.

## Letters to the editor

### Artsy award

It may be journalism, but it sure ain't art.

When Joseph H. Ackerman writes a music review you can bet your bottom dollar the man knows what is art and what is not. Sporting his usual boyish grin, Ackerman sat down at his typewriter, looking like a refugee from the SF State Phoenix, and attempted to surpass all previous records for artsy-fartsy reviews. Can he really give a sleazy, undercurrent commentary on this hard-driving soulful artist, who after seven years has finally received the hard-won recognition he deserves? At any rate, the way things are going, he just might do it. But that's an awful lot of credit to give a reviewer who doesn't know what art is. We vote Ackerman the journalism student most likely NOT to succeed.

artsy sans fartsy fans of Greg Kihn,  
C. Canchola  
R. Wolfe

### First rate

Here is a word of thanks to the Phoenix staff for putting out what is, to my mind, a first rate newspaper. As an SF State student, I offer congratulations to the editors and writers.

Please continue to provide the campus community with not only local news, especially stories related to student use of school services, but also coverage and commentary on news and issues of national and international importance.

Michael J. Bell

### Pijan defended

I read your feature article on Ms. Dorothy Pijan and the SUGB with utter amazement. I have had significant interactions with both parties and believe that I can shed some light on the controversy.

Over the period of June 5-9, 1981, I was fortunate to be able to coordinate SF State's first International Quark Sear-

chers' Conference. Sessions were held in Knuth Hall but meals, receptions, check in, etc. were housed in the Student Union. The Union was clearly a main area and focus of conference activity, with special weekend service and with 150 place setting catered meals in the Barbary Coast Room. All went beautifully. Some guests particularly singled out the food service and hospitality for special accolade.

I would elaborate further, but suffice it to say that the excellent hospitality provided to the Quark Conference and guests was primarily due to the diligence and managerial skill of one individual — Ms. Dorothy Pijan.

On the other side of the coin is the SUGB. I have not had any direct dealings with this group but have had the misfortune of straying within the influence of the Associated Students who, I understand, occupy a primary position on the SUGB. The AS voted the Quark Conference over \$5,000. Our gratitude, however, turned to dismay when we were informed that the sum was to be withdrawn because "The conference was not for students."

No group derived more from the conference than did the students of the Physics and Astronomy Department. This absurd argument for denying potential funding was naturally a concern for our department. But of considerably more significance was the fact that this pronouncement came not three weeks prior to the beginning of the proceedings. The contribution of the AS to the conference had already been budgeted and principally consigned.

I presented these arguments to the AS board. I brought along students who assured the members that, in fact, the conference was designed for and would primarily benefit the student body of the Physics Department. I was then privy to an AS Board debate that would have made the Athenians regret having invented the democratic tradition, which culminated in my withdrawal of the request out of total frustration. I left facing a conference of 150 guests from all over the world and a deficit of \$5,000.

Fortunately a combination of begging and borrowing salvaged the meeting. The short but unpleasant interaction with the AS sent a shockwave through my

system and was one of the poignant negatives that will only slowly fade from my memory.

The thought that the AS, as represented on the SUGB, could have the gall to ask for the resignation of an able and gifted administrator such as Ms. Dorothy Pijan is absolutely beyond the imagination of this writer.

Gerald A. Fisher  
Professor of Physics and Astronomy

### Disunited way

Since the annual United Way campaign is just beginning, I'd like to inform your readers of several reasons why they should NOT contribute money to United Way!

If you wish to make regular monthly contributions to some community organization or charity, United Way is the only organization the State of California and many other large employers authorize to receive donations through payroll deduction. You will, however, pay a high price for the convenience of having United Way collect your money this way and distribute it among its member organizations. If you have a particular charity you wish United Way to transmit your donation to, this raises the cost even higher. Ask the Senior Center, for example, how much of each dollar's contribution they actually receive from United Way. You'll be surprised.

United Way's list of charitable groups also does not include any gay or lesbian organizations, nor any of the more recent immigrant and refugee minorities (Vietnamese, Cambodian, Cuban, etc.).

Your donation directly to a charity of your choice is thus much more effective in providing services than a donation to United Way. My own choice, whenever I am able, is St. Anthony's Dining Room, 121 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, 94102. It is operated by Franciscan brothers who collect no salaries, and virtually every penny you give to St. Anthony's goes directly into food which is served to all comers without charge or qualification.

Paul K.S. Hartley  
Admissions and Records

## The San Francisco State PHOENIX

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Editorials do not necessarily reflect the policies and opinions of the Department of Journalism or the university administration.

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# AS INSIDE & OUT

By Robert Manetta

"It's a case of the Gater digging up dirt and misleading statistics," says Wayne Zimmerman, speaker of the Associated Student Legislature.

"I'd call it a natural adversary relationship between the press and politicians," says Golden Gater managing editor Tom Benn.

Whatever it is, it's the latest in a conflict that has gone on for years between the Gater and the AS, and it's resulting in some visible nastiness.

The conflict may have reached a low point last week when members of the AS refused to release information to the Gater about AS Chief Justice Ed Barney being ineligible for his post. Barney, however, told the Gater of the news, saying it was unfair to not give the information to the paper.

Benn said the Barney episode seemed petty, but vowed, "It won't stop us from covering the AS."

Zimmerman won't comment on the Barney incident, but explained, "If the Gater is going to butcher us, why should we talk with them?"

"Butchering" refers to the way in which the Gater has approached the AS, according to AS personnel.

"They always approach us with a negative attitude," says Zimmerman.

Jeff Kaiser, administrative assistant to the AS business manager, says the problem occurs because amateur journalists are confronting amateur politicians. Kaiser, in the partisan tradition, says the situation recently came to a head because of the Gater's "cynical, hyper-critical attitude."

"I wouldn't even say there's a conflict," countered Benn, who added that the Gater is a campus paper and thus tends to cover the AS as closely as possible, a situation which naturally leads to disagreements.

Zimmerman said the friction started when members of the old AS were voted out of office last spring. He said many of the ousted people were friendly with Gater staffers and when the new AS came to power, there was a natural animosity. He cited friendships between former Gater managing editor Mark Flager and former AS President Linda Landry, and between former graduate representative Steve Gerdson and Benn.

Benn denies Zimmerman's scenario has anything to do with the situation and says he has given Zimmerman the same news treatment as Gerdson.

Zimmerman also says an AS decision not to renew \$9,000 of annual AS advertising in the Gater last spring was taken personally by the paper.

Benn disagrees and says he was glad to see the advertising go because it was of such poor quality. He admitted he doesn't like the loss of revenues, but insists it's nothing personal.

Leo Young, chairman of the journalism department, says it's probably only a matter of time until the Phoenix runs into conflicts with the AS.

With the Phoenix covering the AS with three reporters this semester, the paper will start getting static from the AS, he predicted. Young says the conflict is a result of the AS wanting PR from the journalism department and not getting it.

When Benn was asked if he predicted the Phoenix would get into a conflict with the AS, a Gater reporter answered for him.

"If they do a good job they will."

## SF State senate pushes for quality

By E.A. O'Hara

In an effort to modify the new admission requirements proposed by California State University and Colleges Chancellor Glenn Dumke, SF State's Academic Senate voted Tuesday to urge CSUC to consider competence, not numbers of courses taken in high school, in determining student eligibility.

The chancellor's proposed admission policy would require that students take four years of English and two years of math in high school for admittance to the CSUC system, in addition to current entrance requirements.

The Academic Policy Committee of SF State's senate prepared a resolution against the proposed policy. The resolution states that the proposed requirements could prevent many students from entering college. Further, the resolution states that a survey of student transcripts conducted by the chancellor's office has shown little relationship between the number of years spent in study of these courses and actual college achievement.

The resolution will be sent to the

chancellor's office and other CSUC senates on Friday. It "urges that CSUC define admission requirements in terms of competencies rather than simply numbers of courses taken, and that the CSUC provide for the provisional admission of students."

Robert Cherny, associate professor of history and CSUC statewide senator, explained that Title 5 of the California Educational Code already requires "competence" as a condition of admission.

"Therefore," he said, "our resolution does not go beyond existing policy; it looks for a definition of competence. Since we are not convinced that a certified number of years in English, for example, increases competence, making a hasty move to define it by numbers of high school courses would not ensure competence upon admission."

"No one should be barred entrance to the university because of admission requirements," Cherny continued.

The senate said it is doubtful that their resolution will modify the chancellor's proposed policy.

According to Anita Silvers, co-chair of the Philosophy Department and CSUC statewide senator, the timing of the issue was a surprise to the statewide senate. Silvers said the admission policy was presented for discussion to the statewide senate months before it was due, leaving little opportunity for SF State's senate to voice official disapproval.

The new admission requirements will be voted on at the statewide senate meeting this November.

A proposal describing established procedures for students to follow in appealing a course's letter grade was also discussed at Tuesday's meeting.

The Student Affairs Committee prepared the grade-appeal policy with guidance from faculty and administration.

Craig Singer, student representative, presented the proposal for senate approval, and said that students should have a clear procedure to follow in making an appeal.

The proposal recommends that committees made up of two faculty members

and one student, review a questioned grade to determine whether the appeal was justified. Examples of acceptable appeals, Singer said, would be mathematical errors in tallying up grade points or evidence of a teacher's subjective judgment which did not fit the grade criteria outlined at the beginning of the course.

Each separate school on campus would have the option, Singer said, of accepting the policy as a model, or tailoring it to fit the school's policies.

Senate discussion centered on the proposal's language in describing its intended use as a model. A vote on the proposal was postponed until the next senate meeting.

Julian Wade, chair of the Accounting and Finance Department, questioned whether a strict grade-appeal procedure is appropriate.

"The thorny issue," he said, "is whether committees can or should be able to decide the fairness of a grade. The issue of policy decisions in grade appeals is fraught with questions of academic freedom."

## Sadat

Continued from page 1.

main people who really helped the peace process in the Middle East. I'd like to think his death will not spell tragedy for Israel. I'm anxious to see what results the new leadership will have."

The future of Egyptian politics is in question. Under the terms of the Egyptian constitution, there must be a presidential election within 90 days following a vacancy in the office.

"If the regime continues, that is, if the new president follows the examples and policies set down by Sadat, then there will be no change," Simpson said. "But if there is a change in the regime, for example if there is a full-scale revolution

underway in Egypt, then the entire structure of Egypt's relations with the rest of the world will have to be re-examined."

Sadat's death may provide short-term political advantages for Israel, Simpson said. But he added that "the long-term problem is the Palestinian question — short terms don't compensate for this."

Israel could use the assassination as rationale to persuade the United States to retain close ties with Israel, Simpson said. "Israel could go to Washington and say, 'Don't be foolish. We are the only regime in the area.'"

More than 300 people attended a candlelight vigil held Tuesday night at Berkeley's Sproul Plaza. The vigil started with songs of peace, such as "Blowin' in the Wind." Psalms were

read and speeches were made by rabbis and priests to the calm and mournful crowd sitting on the ground in the plaza.

All around campus Tuesday, in front of the Student Union, down the hallways of the Humanities Building, in the library and the bookstore, Sadat's death was the topic of conversation.

Inside the Student Union, Jeff Lopes, who had been watching ABC news reports, said that since the Saudis are one of the few remaining U.S. allies in the Middle East, Sadat's death will intensify support for the sale of AWACs to Saudi Arabia.

Simpson also believes that Sadat's death will influence the final outcome of the Reagan administration's decision to sell AWACs to Saudi Arabia, a move that Israel vigorously opposes.

"Some senators have been saying that this is the wrong time to introduce AWACs into the region," Simpson said. "It will be interesting to see if Reagan can go forward with the deal now."

Lopes was one of the three students who had been watching the news since 8:30 a.m. Of the 15 people surrounding Lopes, one was sleeping, others were busy catching up on their homework and others were listening to music through their headphones. The basement television room was also almost empty.

Outside the Student Union, however, close to 50 students stopped and crowded around a speaker to listen to a 2 p.m.

KSFS broadcast which confirmed reports of Sadat's death.

Disbelief was the typical reaction among students, who were asking, "Did they say Sadat was assassinated?"

One student, Susan Mullen, said, "It stinks. It makes me feel sick inside. I can't say I felt the same way when Reagan was shot, though."

Mary Ann Tenorio, also a student, said shortly after hearing the news, "He really kept things together. He prevented a war in the area."

Upon hearing the news for the first time, Judy Berkowitz put her hand on her head, looked down and said, "That's terrible." She repeated herself, pausing briefly, then adding, "He was one of the few stable forces in the Middle East."

## Medflies munch SF State budget

By Robert Manetta

President Paul Romberg warned Tuesday that the monetary outlook for SF State is going to be "very tight."

"Our next budget will be less than 'bare bones' and the year after that... well, I don't know how I would describe it," said Romberg.

According to Romberg, the coming SF State money crunch is a result of California's costly battle with the medfly. State money is drying up and big

budget cuts are expected. He also noted a loss of money due to a drop in out-of-state and foreign student enrollment. Romberg said he expected a state budget-cut announcement last Thursday from Governor Brown, but no announcement has been made.

A "wait and see" attitude has been adopted by his administration, Romberg said. All he can do is set up several contingency plans, similar to what was done before Proposition 13. No concrete decisions can be made until Brown makes his

plans public.

Romberg made the grim announcement at the "SF State Update," the first in a possibly on-going series of informal meetings between administration officials and retired faculty and staff. The update, an idea of education professors Jack Lynch and Vi Robinson, is designed to keep retired SF State faculty informed about campus matters.

Romberg, speaking to about 20 people at the University Club, was expected to discuss SF State's progress in becom-

ing an "urban university," but instead warned of the coming cuts.

"We are greatly concerned," he said. "SF State will have to select its priorities very carefully in the future."

SF State spends an average of \$2,900 per student whereas rural campuses such as Stanislaus and Humboldt spend close to \$5,000, said Romberg. A great deal of that \$5,000 could be cut without seriously hurting the rural universities.

For now, Romberg's plan is to wait and see.

## Yom Kippur

Today is Yom Kippur. The culmination of Jewish high holidays, Yom Kippur is translated as a day of atonement.

Services will be held at 10 a.m. at Congregation B'nai Emunah, 46th Avenue and Taraval Street. Tickets are sold out, but standing room and some seats may be available.

Coopers &amp; Lybrand

certified public accountants

Board of Governors  
The Frederic Burk Foundation  
for Education  
San Francisco, California

We have examined the balance sheet of The Frederic Burk Foundation for Education as of June 30, 1981 and the related statements of revenues and expenditures and changes in fund balances for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We previously examined and reported on the financial statements of the Foundation for the year ended June 30, 1980, totals of which are included for comparative purposes only.

In our opinion, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly the financial position of The Frederic Burk Foundation for Education at June 30, 1981 and its revenues and expenditures and changes in fund balances for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

San Francisco, California  
August 31, 1981

### THE FREDERIC BURK FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES for the year ended June 30, 1981

	General Funds	Designated Funds	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	Plant Funds	For the Years Ended June 30, 1981	1980
Revenues:							
Overhead recoveries	\$ 701,046					\$ 701,046	\$ 718,762
Investment income	207,087					207,087	178,011
Grants and contracts			\$ 31,262	\$ 3,466		4,920,955	4,837,698
Special programs:							
Projects	86,122		1,163,505			1,249,627	1,269,906
Scholarships	29,863			5,616	\$ 646	36,125	80,795
Other	1,024,118		6,115,722	9,082	646	7,149,568	7,085,269
Total revenues	1,024,118		6,115,722	9,082	646	7,149,568	7,085,269
Expenditures:							
Grants and contracts			4,913,085			4,913,085	4,819,116
Special programs (Note 9):							
Projects		\$ 126,198	1,177,643			1,303,841	1,365,212
Scholarships			25,307			25,307	16,968
Administrative	831,040					831,040	679,844
Other (Note 2)				10,613	2,023	12,636	860
Total expenditures	831,040	126,198	6,116,035	10,613	2,023	7,085,909	6,882,000
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ 193,078	\$ (126,198)	\$ (313)	\$ (1,531)	\$ (1,377)	\$ 63,659	\$ 203,269

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

3

Notes to the Financial Statement are available on request at the office of the Chief Fiscal Officer, FBFE

### THE FREDERIC BURK FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION BALANCE SHEET, June 30, 1981

	General Funds	Designated Funds	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	Plant Funds	June 30, 1981	1980
ASSETS							
Current assets:							
Cash:							
On hand and demand deposits	\$ 400	\$ 4,993	\$ 33,734			\$ 39,127	\$ 42,476
Savings and time deposits	94,881	831,230	586,365	\$226,153	\$ 52,379	1,791,008	1,843,022
Receivables:							
Grants and contracts - billed, \$217,940; unbilled, \$487,961	3,603		705,901			705,901	364,818
Advances for travel and other costs	3,750	2,201	28,344			34,295	28,979
Prepaid expenses and other assets	27,788					27,788	36,724
Current portion of note receivable (Note 3)							2,079
Total current assets	130,422	838,424	1,354,344	226,153	52,379	2,601,722	2,332,223
Noncurrent assets:							
Investments (Note 2)				26,331		26,331	44,563
Note receivable (Note 3)		69,123				69,123	68,160
Property, plant, and equipment, net (Note 4)					703,798	703,798	659,007
	\$130,422	\$907,547	\$1,354,344	\$252,484	\$756,177	\$2,400,974	\$2,103,953
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES							
Current liabilities:							
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	125,491	3,629	501,726			630,846	359,896
Current portion of note payable (Note 5)	4,931					4,931	4,831
Deferred revenues (Note 6)			852,618			852,618	920,104
Total current liabilities	130,422	3,629	1,354,344			1,488,395	1,284,831
Long-term liabilities:							
Note payable (Note 5)							5,204
Fund balances (endowment funds include \$99,821 of unrestricted funds functioning as endowment) (Note 7)							
				252,484	756,177	1,008,661	1,013,918
	\$130,422	\$907,547	\$1,354,344	\$252,484	\$756,177	\$2,400,974	\$2,103,953

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

2

### THE FREDERIC BURK FOUNDATION FOR EDUCATION STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES for the year ended June 30, 1981

	General Funds	Designated Funds	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	Plant Funds	For the Years Ended June 30, 1981	1980
Fund balances, beginning of year	\$ 851,180			\$254,015	\$708,723	\$1,813,918	\$1,548,795
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures	\$ 193,078	(126,198)	(313)	(1,531)	(1,377)	63,659	203,269
Plant assets funded:							
Restricted fund					122,069	122,069	145,400
Designated fund					3,653	3,653	554
Gift					27,087	27,087	
Depreciation of furniture and equipment					(95,382)	(95,382)	(79,296)
Disposition of furniture and equipment					(22,425)	(22,425)	(4,804)
Nonmandatory transfers among funds (Note 11)	(193,078)	178,936	313		13,829		
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 851,180	\$907,547	\$1,354,344	\$252,484	\$756,177	\$2,400,974	\$2,103,953

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

4



# No vacancy: housing prices triple in the city

## Professor predicts shortage

By Donna Cooper

San Franciscans may soon find themselves living in the streets. A shortage of affordable housing troubles the city. And housing experts say the tension that surrounds the housing market will not ease in the 1980s.

The median sale price of single-family homes has nearly tripled over the last 10 years, said Richard Le Gates, assistant professor of Urban Studies at SF State. Le Gates, who has done extensive research on housing and displacement, said the inflation of the housing market has greatly increased the value of homeowner property.

In an article in the International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, Le Gates said homeowners in the United States have gained roughly \$1.5 million in unearned equity since 1970.

These large profits have formed barriers around the housing market that reduce the number of people who can afford to buy homes.

Le Gates said the housing market in San Francisco is unique because the city is a desirable place to live and the area maintains a relatively high income level. "I've never experienced a situation comparable to it," he said.

The Citizen's Housing Task Force in San Francisco agrees with Le Gates' assessment. According to a report from



Phoenix photo/William Hammons

the task force, San Francisco has no undeveloped land and has reached the point where it can choose its residents.

"First, the city must decide what it is going to be and who will live here," says the report. "Perhaps the most important question is whether the poor and the not-so-poor will be able to afford to remain here, and therefore, to what extent San Francisco will retain its social and cultural diversity."

The report says that an affordability gap also exists. Housing is becoming too expensive to own or rent for a large and growing part of the population and that as long as property values and construction costs rise faster than incomes, the problem will worsen.

Contributing to the high demand for housing is the economic growth of the

city. The state Department of Employment estimates that 8,000 new jobs a year have been created in San Francisco during the past five years.

According to the task force, "employment in San Francisco could increase by as much as 12,000 new jobs a year in the near future."

Most of the new jobs, the report says, will be taken by people outside of the Bay Area.

"Between 1980 and 1985, economic expansion will raise the annual average of new households as high as 2,300. As long as the current economic boom continues, the level of housing demand in

San Francisco will also increase," the report says.

Another factor of high housing costs is the phenomenon of gentrification. According to Le Gates, gentrification is the movement into an older neighborhood by a different group of people — usually white, upper-income, managerial types.

Le Gates said gentrification is becoming a major problem in the United States, particularly in San Francisco.

"Gentrification usually begins in neighborhoods that are working class — white collar but not affluent — such as Noe Valley," Le Gates explained. Noe Valley formerly was a neighborhood of secretaries, computer programmers and school teachers who can no longer afford to live there.

Le Gates said that Potrero Hill, the Mission and other areas near the center of the city — "where there is nice, old housing stock" — are currently being renovated by real estate investors. The plumbers, welders and other professional tradespeople living there may soon be forced to move, he said.

Gentrification will probably take place in Hayes Valley and the Western Addition after other higher-income neighborhoods have been bought out, he added.

Gentrification can be public as well as private.

John Watts, tenant service representative for the San Francisco Housing Authority, said, "The city and the government are willing partners in the reduction of low-income public housing units."

Watts said that the Pink Palace,

which currently houses lower income residents, is being renovated and will soon house elderly people. Watts said the elderly are more desirable as tenants because the household size is smaller, allowing the city to convert the complex into more units. Moreover, he said that public housing of the elderly is more cost-effective since maintenance costs are usually lower.

Watts said there is no replacement housing for the people who now live in the 608-unit complex in the Western Addition.

Le Gates said the lack of cash flow is responsible for the high cost of rental housing. Rents are exceeding the renter's incomes and maintenance costs are exceeding landlord's incomes. But landlords still come out ahead in the long run, he said.

"There are little prospects for housing prices to decrease rapidly," said Le Gates. "Nobody in San Francisco is taking in as much rent money as he is putting out."

"People ought to be spending their money on more productive things that would help make the country better," said Le Gates. "Instead, people are choosing to put their money in real estate because they think it is safe. The middle class is distrustful of other investments."

Le Gates thinks the high cost of housing is unfair. "There ought to be rules which allow people to work hard and get a valid return for their work, intelligence and risk," he said. "This can't last. You can't have a society that is so unfair, for so long, to so many, without some kind of social unrest."

## Worth—

Continued from page 1.

discriminated against by the city.

"When I moved from the civil to criminal court," she said, "a man was hired to fill my place. In approximately three months, he was making \$125 per month more than I was. The irony is that when the county clerk or his assistant is out, I fill the slot and become that same man's supervisor."

The only speaker against the resolution was Albert Ambrose of the Civil Service Commission, the agency which determines the annual wage-scales for city employees.

"The current charter seems to preclude at this time setting wage-scales for anything but equal pay for equal work," Ambrose said. "It's not that it can't be done, but that it shouldn't be done because it's not included in the charter."

A major argument against adopting a comparable worth policy is the financial burden it will place on the city.

A study of the feasibility and cost of enacting an equal pay for comparable worth policy will be expensive in itself. If the policy is approved, the required raise hikes for employees in certain job classifications could cost the city millions of dollars.

According to Supervisor Britt, the money needed might be taken out of other programs, or raised by an increase in taxes.

If the Board of Supervisors approves the resolution next Tuesday, it will then go to the Civil Service Commission for review. The commission is expected to report back to the board with specific plans geared toward implementing the policy in February.

### CAPER TO PAPER

O.K., you've got your characters, locations, and dames lined up. Now comes the good part: Putting your caper to paper. There's no mystery to it. As long as you write the ending first, the rest will follow. Write short, terse, to-the-point sentences. Be as clear as possible. And make sure you've got the right stuff around for when you get thirsty. After all, writing is pretty thirsty work.

I suggest a couple of mugs of Lite Beer — who ever heard of a caper that didn't involve a couple of mugs?

Why Lite Beer? It's a lot like me and my books — great taste, less filling (some people can't get their fill of my books), and always good to spend time with.

At any rate, follow my advice and, who knows — you might turn out a heck of a story. Or you might turn out to be a heck of a Lite Beer drinker.

When the guys at Miller asked me to write an ad on writing, I said, "Forget it. Not even if you held a gun to my head." So they held a bottle of Lite Beer to my mouth. They're a pretty persuasive group.

### THUGS TO MUGS

If you're going to write anything, know what you're talking about. And that means three things: Research, research, and more research. The more you know, the more you can tell your reader.

Take my characters. A lot of them I base on actual people. There's this buddy of mine who pops up in every book I write. In one story he's a cop. In another, a private eye. Once, I made him a millionaire. Using him not only helped make character development a heck of a lot easier, he was so carried away by the rich image, he bought me a lot of free dinners (and a lot of Lite Beer from Miller). So use the people you know as models.

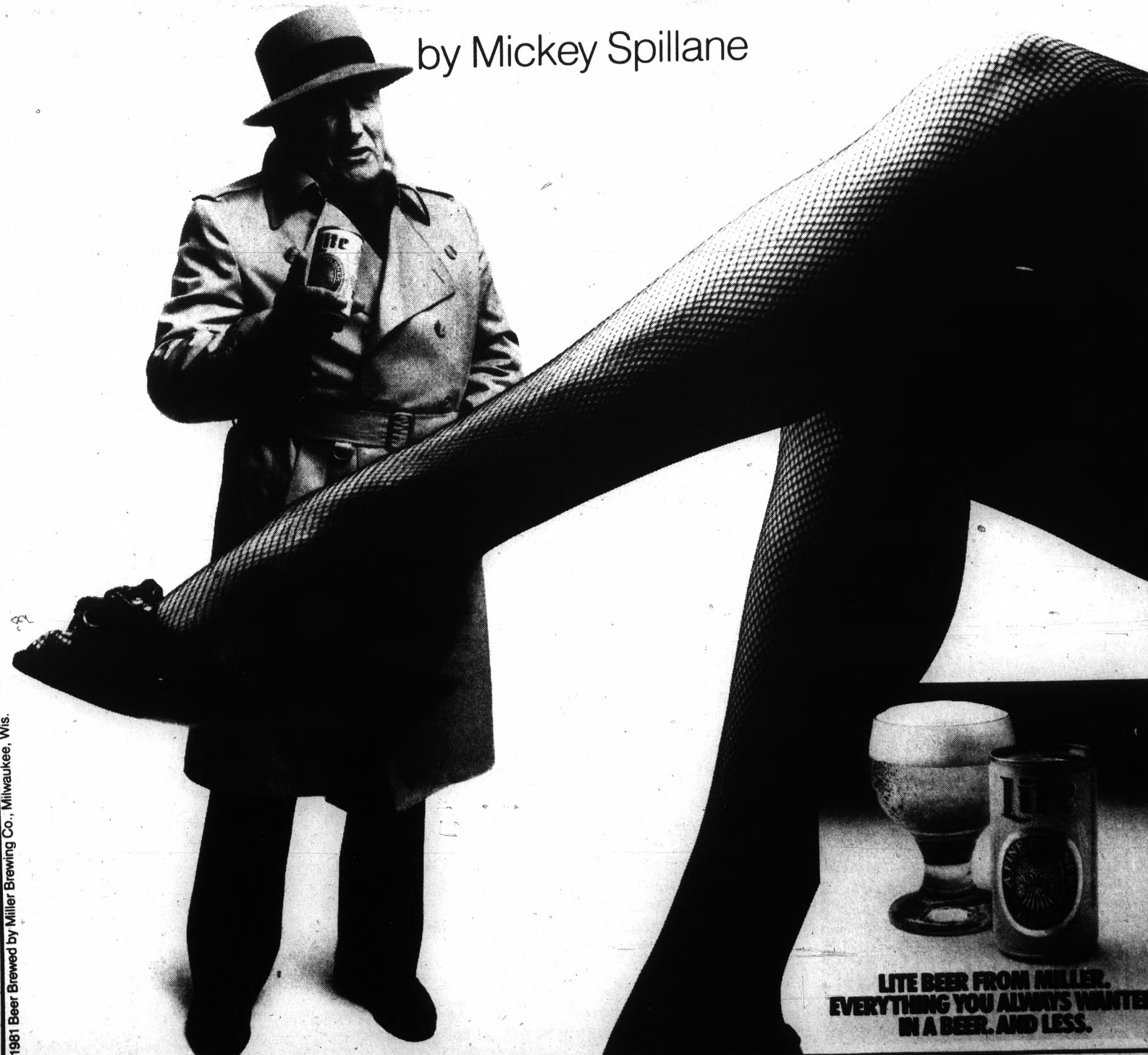
Even locations should be based on real things. If you're writing about a bar, know that bar. Hang out there. Watch the bartender. The customers. Whatever they drink, you drink. When they drink Lite Beer, you drink Lite Beer. Remember — research is most fun when you soak up as much subject matter as you can. It can only help you paint a better picture.

### HI, DOLL

No caper is complete without dames (or ladies in proper English). Experience has shown me that in mystery writing, the sexier the dames, the better. Experience has also shown me that sexy scenes make great punctuation marks. This is where research has the greatest potential. Use your own discretion in this matter. But when you write about it, don't be too explicit. That way, your reader gets to paint a more vivid picture.

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by Mickey Spillane



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# States win battle, not war, against Watt

By Ralph Vonder Haar

The Reagan administration's withdrawal of a controversial regulation, Monday, that would have taken power away from the states to veto federal offshore oil leasing, is environmentalists' most important victory so far, they said Wednesday.

"This shows Watt he can't draw up anything he wants," said Richard Charter, the Coastal Energy Impact Coordinator to 11 California counties. "It leaves the states the right to manage their own coast."

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige's regulation, which would have changed the language in the 1972 Coastal Zone Management Act, met widespread opposition in the Senate.

Twenty-nine congressmen co-sponsored the resolution to block the regulation backed by Secretary of Interior James Watt in the Senate Commerce Committee, which was chaired by Rep. Robert Packwood, D-Ore.

The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee voted 20-15 to stop Baldrige's regulation last week. For Congress to veto the regulation, a full House and Senate vote would have had to pass the Resolution of Disapproval Oct. 16.

"The coastal states banded together," Charter said. "There was tremendous pressure against the new regulation."

Watt's Public Information Officer, Ed Essertier, said the Department of the Interior will not comment on the withdrawal of the regulation.

Although environmentalists said the withdrawal is an even bigger victory than Watt's deletion of four basins in Lease Sale 53, it is not a "total victory," Charter said.

After a required two-month comment period, environmentalists fear the Commerce Department will pass a new regulation that is similar to the old one.

"I hope they're not up to any more of their tricks," said Michele Perrault, a member of the Environmental Coalition

on Lease Sales 53 and 73. "It could be a delaying tactic until things cool down."

U.S. District Court Judge Mariana Pfaelzer's decision July 27, that anything directly affecting the coastline must meet a states' consistency review, is under appeal by Watt.

Environmentalists charge that Watt's changes in the Coastal Zone Management Act "streamlined" the lease sale process to make it easier for him to lease offshore oil tracts.

The outcome of this regulation will have important implications regarding Lease Sale 73, which is an even larger area than Lease Sale 53 and includes Pt. Reyes-Farallon Island Marine Sanctuary and Big Sur.

Environmentalists charge Watt is being purposely vague about exactly which areas will be developed in order to call public outcries.

The Environmental Impact Statement for Lease Sale 73 is scheduled to be drafted in April 1982, and the notice of sale is to be December 1982, just one month before the sale itself is scheduled.

Environmentalists said Watt has purposely scheduled the sale after the November elections in 1982, so his Republican backers will not be hurt politically.

Watt's public information officer said this is "nonsense" and that all lease sale schedules were drawn at the same time, and on a standard schedule.

Watt's five-year lease schedule calls for another sale in 1986. Lease Sale 91, environmentalists said, would be a "clean-up" sale.

"It will open up any areas for exploration along our coast that Lease Sales 53 and 73 didn't get to," Charter said.

Newman said it was unknown at this time which areas would be developed,

but under the current program California's entire coastline could be leased.

Experts disagree on how much oil is involved, but estimates range from 700 million to three billion barrels of oil. Eighty percent of the oil is located in the Santa Maria Basin in Southern California.

David Fogarty, Conservation Coordinator for the Sierra Club's Loma Prieta Chapter in Palo Alto, said there is just twelve and a half days supply of oil for the country and just seven minutes of natural gas involved.

Fogarty also expressed disappointment that Rep. McCloskey, R-Palo Alto, voted against the resolution to block Watt's regulation in the House Fisheries Committee, despite a telegram from Governor Brown asking him to vote for it.

"Congressman McCloskey's vote appears to contradict his past support for the Coastal Zone Management Act, and the right of states to participate fully in managing their coastal resources."

McCloskey's aid Ann Brown said the congressman was against the resolution because it was never the intent of Congress in writing the original law to give states jurisdiction beyond the three-mile limit in pre-leasing stages.

Just where and when the states jurisdiction begins, along with issues involving Lease Sale 73, will be discussed at a congressional hearing conducted by the Oversight and Investigation subcommittee Friday in San Francisco.

The hearings, which were requested by Rep. John Burton, D-Calif., will be chaired by Rep. Edward Markey, D-Mass.

Loretta Robinson, Burton's press secretary, said, "Watt has taken off on the wrong path," and that Burton's

main concern is stopping Watt from drilling in the Pt. Reyes-Farallon Island Marine Sanctuary.

President Reagan, through executive order 12291, has suspended a Carter administration ban protecting this area. Burton, armed with a 90-page congressional research study, will question the legality of Reagan's action. Governor Jerry Brown, along with California congressmen Burton, Tom Lantos, and George Miller, will testify at the Oct. 9 hearing.

Jane Corwin, a staff member of the Oversight and Investigation subcommittee, said the hearing will draw attention to both sides of the controversy, and will weigh economic and financial impact, as well as environmental concerns.

Subcommittee chairman Markey's press secretary, Wayne Dillehay, said Markey has no opinion on the controversy, and he is going to look into all the issues.

Environmentalists see the hearing as an opportunity for them to show Watt's disregard for the preservation of the coastline, and his controversial methods in obtaining oil leases.

"Watt has by no means given up," Charter said. "He is just going back to the drawing board, so we still need public support in protecting our coastline."

The public hearing will take place at 9 a.m. in the Ceremonial Courtroom at the Federal Building at 450 Golden Gate Ave.

## SF State burglaries

By Lynn Foster

Campus police still have no clues as to who broke into three campus buildings and made off with money from a number of the vending machines last weekend.

A total of nine machines, one in the New Administration Building, three in the Gymnasium and five in the Humanities Building were broken into with a pry bar and emptied of money, campus police said.

Because the burglaries occurred within the same 48 hours, Lt. Richard Van Slyke said it is possible that the same person or group of people committed all nine.

Although neither police nor Canteen Corporation officials have assessed the amount of money lost, a serviceman employed by the Canteen Corporation

estimated the sum at \$2,000. However, Van Slyke said that figure was probably a little high.

The machines have been dusted for fingerprints and two campus policemen are contacting people who were in the area during the break-ins for possible leads.

Van Slyke is meeting with Canteen Corporation representatives next week to discuss what can be done to prevent future burglaries.

"It seems like we've been getting hit a lot," Van Slyke said, "but these burglaries always come in streaks."

In another streak of crime on campus, two students were arrested yesterday for stealing parking decals.

The students, one man and one woman, were cited for petty theft and released. They will appear before a municipal judge sometime next week, according to campus police.

## A weekend inquiry on women's studies

A conference exploring the problems and possibilities of feminist education and issues, entitled "Women's Studies and the Politics of Interconnection," will take place this weekend, Oct. 9-11, at SF State.

"It is crucial, especially in this conservative era, that women work together to ensure the continued momentum of the women's movement and its educational arm — women's studies," said conference coordinator Deborah Rosenfelt, director of SF State's Women's Studies Program.

Co-hosted by the Women's Studies Program and the North Pacific Regional Women's Studies Association (NPRWSA), the conference will include 30 sessions on such topics as Women's Studies and Social Policy, Third World Women and Feminism, Controversies in Feminist Theory, Beyond Separatism: Women Working With Men, and Women and the Anti-Nuclear Movement.

Special events open to the public will take place each evening of the weekend conference. The opening forum, Friday at 8 p.m. at Knuth Hall, will have activist-scholars Bettina Aphecker and Angela Davis, Susan Griffin, author of "Women and Nature" and "Pornography and Silence," and health-care advocate Arisaka Razak. They will speak on women's studies and women's issues for the 1980s. The cost for non-registrants is \$2.

Teatro Latino will present the political musical "Liz Estrada" on Saturday, 8 p.m., in McKenna Theater. Feminist writers Paula Gunn Allen, Judy Grahn and Pat Parker will read from their

works on Sunday, 3:30-5:30 p.m., in HLL 135. Tickets are \$4 and \$3.50 respectively.

Conference registration fees for NPRWSA members are \$26 or \$17, \$30 or \$20 for non-members. The lower fees are for students, part-time workers and the unemployed. For more information about the conference and registration, call the Women's Studies Program at 469-1389.

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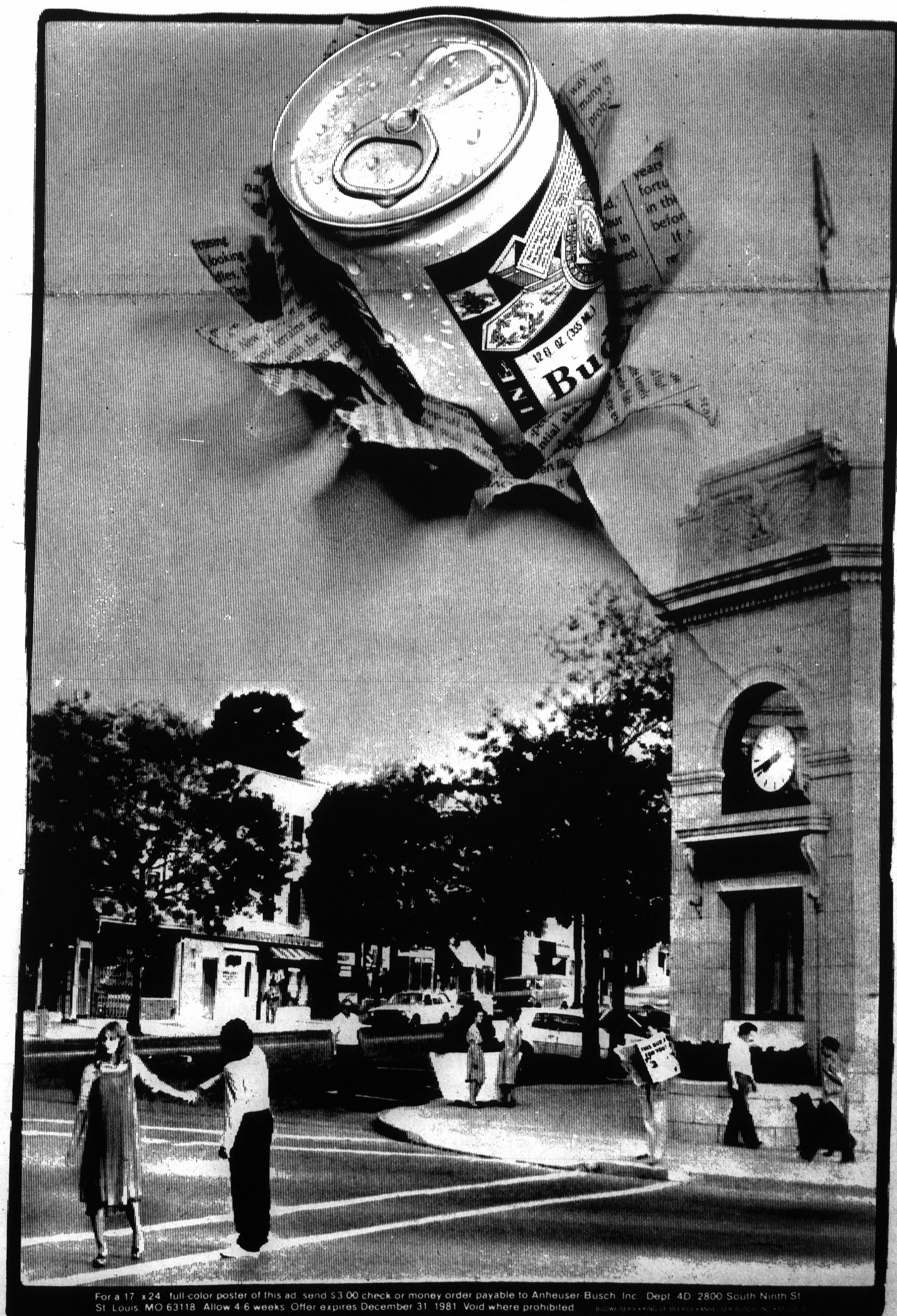
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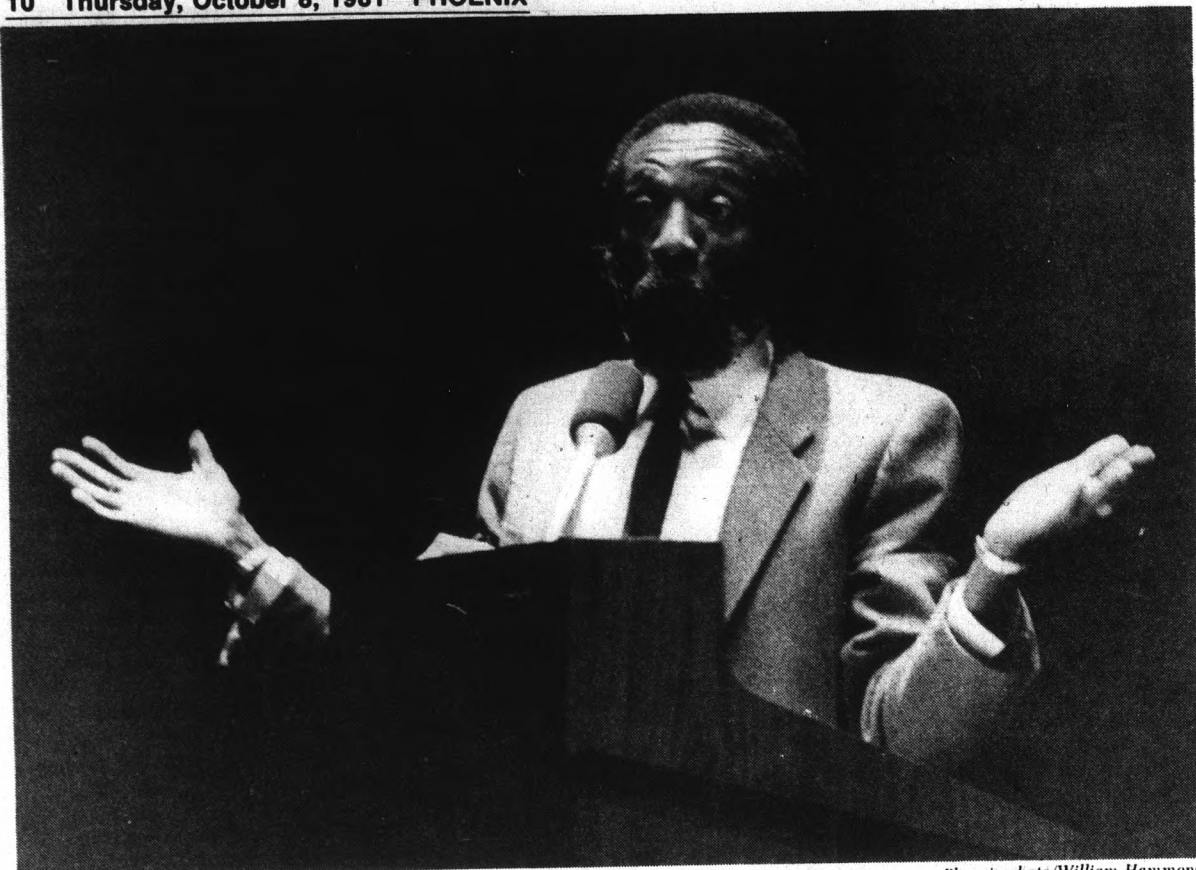
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Phoenix photo/William Hammon

Dick Gregory at State, in the process of expounding on the problems of our country and the world.

## Gregory

Continued from page 1.

"When Oswald went to Russia he wasn't a defector, he was top echelon CIA, sent over to see if the U-2 plane left a vapor trail from 80,000 feet."

When U-2 pilot Francis Powers crashed in the Soviet Union, the Soviets didn't shoot him, Gregory said.

"It was espionage in Turkey. Our friends put the bomb on the plane when it landed in Turkey to refuel so that it would blow up when he got over Russia."

The Three Mile Island accident was intentional, he said.

"They gave you the movie so you could follow it. Did Jane Fonda look different in the movie? The movie had laid in the can for seven years and was released just three months before Three Mile Island."

"And you know what they did on the first anniversary of Three Mile Island? They blew Mt. St. Helens. That was no accident. They were trying to find a way to blow that to make this whole state tip into the ocean."

Jim Jones was killed to cover up the fact that foster children from San Francisco were released to go to Jonestown. Jones would have had to testify before a grand jury, so he was double-crossed, Gregory said.

The shot that killed Robert Kennedy in 1968 was fired from point-blank range inside the ambulance after the assassination attempt, he said.

"The bullet that killed him went in his head at point-blank

range from a quarter of an inch. When they put him in the ambulance they realized he wasn't shot bad enough to die. A Lockheed employee who was working as an extra guard took the pistol and put it to Robert's head."

In response to a question, Gregory said, New Orleans has an extremely high cancer rate because Malathion is sprayed to combat mosquitoes.

"They know that stuff will kill you," he said.

Gregory has led an active and colorful life. The former nightclub comedian was involved in every major civil rights demonstration in the 1960s and was arrested several times.

During the hostage crisis in Iran, he fasted in Tehran while trying to meet with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Gregory ran against former Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago and was a write-in candidate for president in 1968. He said he received 1.5 million votes, which assured Hubert Humphrey's defeat by half a million votes.

"Now that's power," he said.

Fritz Kasten, publicity director for Associated Students Performing Arts, described Gregory as very warm and cooperative.

"He's genuinely concerned with people's welfare. He's a real humanist in the best sense of the word, he cares about all of humanity."

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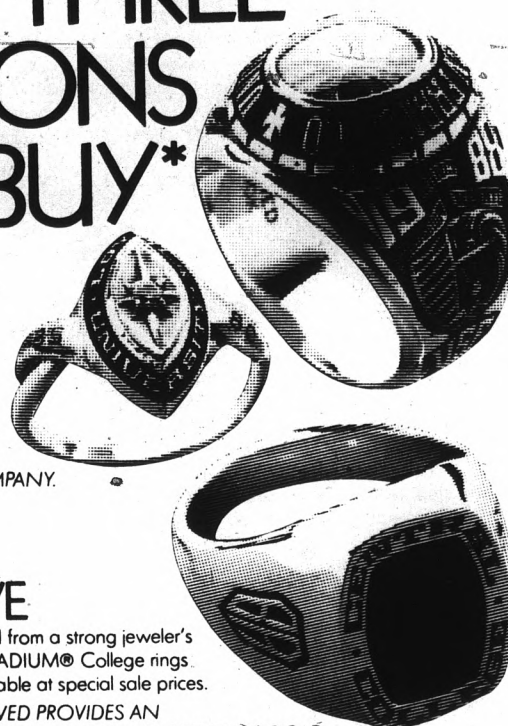
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## Electricity vs. gas — cars with spark

By James M. Uomini

With the price of gasoline soaring, it may be time to take a serious look at a formerly far-fetched toy, the electric car.

Bob Steinfeld, a senior design engineer with a San Jose electronics firm is teaching an introductory course in electric car building at Sequoia High School in Redwood City. Steinfeld has built six electric cars.

The four-week course is open to the general public and costs \$15.

This will be a trial course to see if there is enough interest to sustain a more extensive program, said Steinfeld.

According to Steinfeld, the average person without engineering training could easily learn the electronic aspects of building a car, but there are mechanical problems that require special equipment.

"I'll give the students the ground work so they can research it and build a car themselves. If they're really interested, maybe we'll set up a lab using the shops at school. I've seen people start from scratch on their first car and succeed and I've seen others try and fail," he said.

The electric car is practical for short trips, but a normal car is required for longer trips. The biggest limitation is the battery, which must be recharged over night, and normally has a range of only 50 miles.

The mileage range depends on several factors, such as weight, terrain and speed. The car is capable of any highway speed, but the faster you drive, the faster the battery drains.

The electric engine uses energy more efficiently than the internal combustion engine. While the traditional engine wastes 90 percent of the energy burned through heat loss, the electric engine loses only 40 to 50 percent of its energy, Steinfeld said. The battery can last up to five years, depending on how it is treated.

Conversion of a normal car costs about \$2,000. But Steinfeld converted his first car 10 years ago for only \$400 using World War II surplus parts.

"People didn't know then what the parts could be used for. A motor I'm using now cost me \$30. People are asking \$250 for the same motor now," he said.

Although Steinfeld has converted some cars in as little time as four months, his current project has been four years in the making.

"The car is made of steel tubing welded together and covered with the fabric used on aircraft bodies. From a distance you'd swear it was steel," said Steinfeld.

But the nylon fabric is much lighter than steel. Keeping the weight down is the secret to increasing the mileage of electric cars. Steinfeld hopes that his

latest car will travel 100 miles at a speed of 30 to 35 mph over flat ground.

The use of a propane generator that adds electricity to the system while the car is in use is one way to extend the mileage range. Steinfeld plans to experiment with this "hybrid approach" by towing a small generator in a light-weight trailer behind the car. Most hybrids carry the generator in the car, adding weight and reducing range, he said.

The future of electric cars is bright, he said, but problems with the batteries must be overcome. The long-range solution is a quick charging battery.

"Development is underway, but it's such a departure from existing technology, that it will be awhile in coming. I don't think we'll see any big developments for at least 10 years. When I built my first car, they said that in 10 years the situation would be very different. Today we're in the same boat we've always been in."

But there have been minor improvements, such as a reduction in the weight of battery housing.

"I keep reading in magazines that we're on the verge of breakthroughs. I'm not holding my breath. But the technology is coming. When it does, it will make the electric car more competitive."

The cars that are currently on the market have two problems, he said.

One type of car is the converted golf cart, which costs about \$5,000 to build.

"These are not practical vehicles. They turn over too easily and are not safe in an accident," said Steinfeld.

To the other extreme is the deluxe model in which the entire system is designed for a normal car.

"So far, they are too heavy and have a poor range, and the cost is too high. You can't touch one for under \$10,000."

Steinfeld has \$2,700 invested in his current project so far, not counting the time involved.

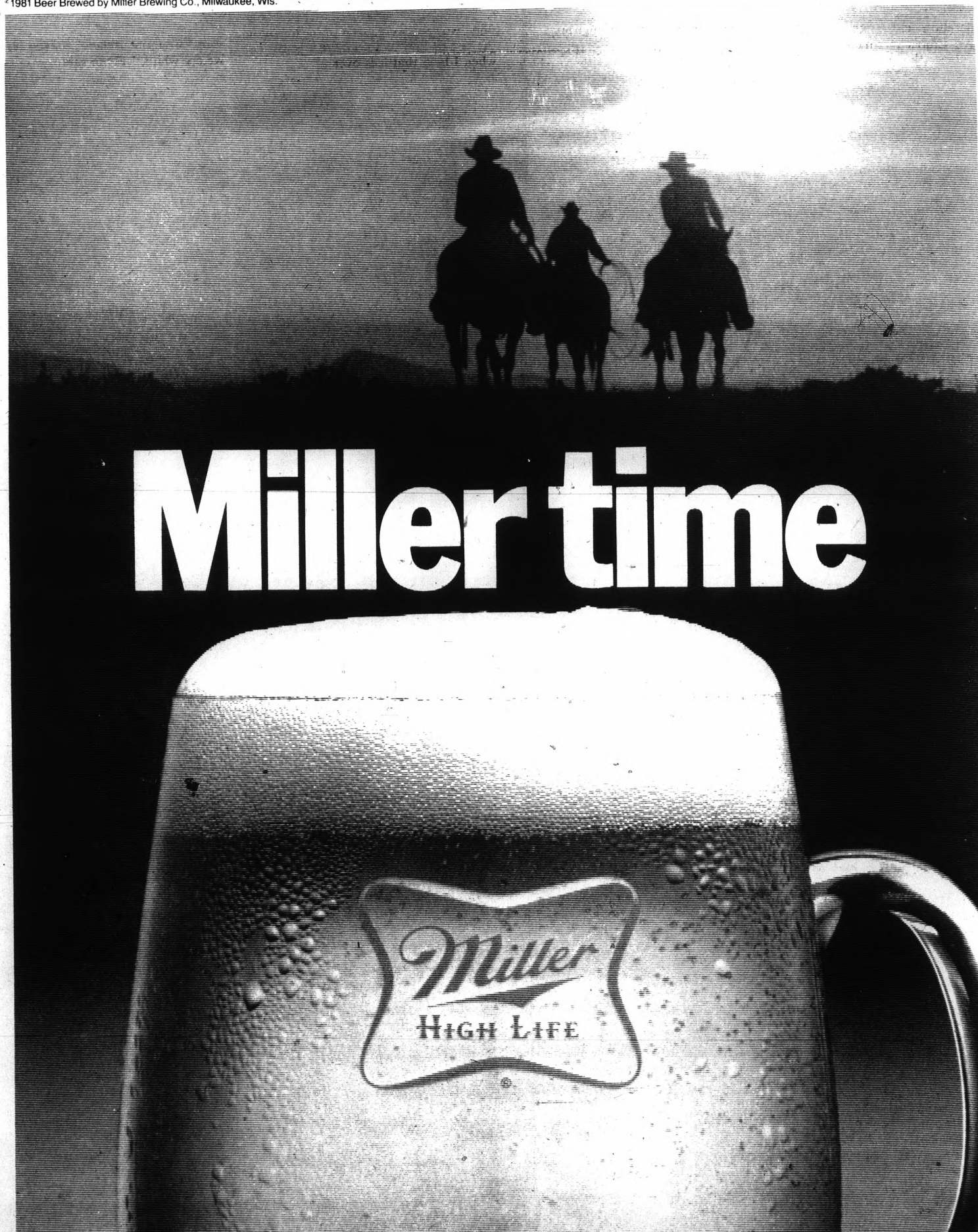
A solution to the long-range driving problem is being researched by the Lawrence Livermore lab. A roadbed power source — a high energy field located beneath the road — may make long highway trips possible.

"This won't ever come about." The high field needed to transmit energy without touching the source would be too dangerous. "Keeping it out of the air waves and preventing radio disturbance would be problems," he said.

Steinfeld has also taught adult enrichment classes in welding and electronics at Sequoia for nine years.

There are other classes in the Bay Area in how to build an electric car, but the charge is higher. "Some people have tried to make money out of interest in electric cars," said Steinfeld. "I'm not trying to do that. I just think it's a good hobby."

1981 Beer Brewed by Miller Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.



# Ma

By K

Five hundred porters from w munity groups first Abortion E cisco since the legalized abortion.

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# March for abortion

By Kerry Hamill

Five hundred abortion rights supporters from women's, labor and community groups marched Saturday in the first Abortion Rights march in San Francisco since the U.S. Supreme Court legalized abortion in 1973.

The march, organized by the San Francisco chapter of National Organization for Women, protested the Human Life Amendment and the Human Life Bill, anti-abortion legislation currently before the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee.

The amendment would define life as beginning at conception and would outlaw all abortions. Government participation or funding of abortions would be prohibited by its passage.

The bill, on the other hand, would overturn the 1973 Supreme Court decision which upheld the constitutionality of a woman's right to choose to have an abortion.

The first 100 marchers gathered at Embarcadero Plaza early Saturday morning. Representatives from various organizations mingled about, each with a flier in hand, spreading information to each other about their group. The Committee to Defend Reproductive Rights huddled in a corner and rehearsed abortion songs they had prepared for the march.

Monica Showalter, the single representative of a group she called Students United for Life, was the only counter-demonstrator at the day's event. Her banner, which read "Abortion to Control Population is Killing the Poor," attracted much attention from the rest of the marchers.

"I believe a baby is entitled to a voice," she told a woman carrying a "Lesbians for Abortion" sign. "No, I'm not a member of the Moral Majority," she said. "I detest them because they try to impose their puritan ethics



Phoenix Photo/Dominique Nichols

**Folksinger Terry Garthwaite entertains demonstrators at the Civic Center between speeches on abortion rights last weekend.**

and values on other people."

At noon, Sylvia Weinstein of NOW began assembling marchers for the 15 block Market Street walk to the Civic Center. Chants were rehearsed and banners reading "Halt Compulsory Breeding" and "Choice is as American as Apple Pie" were placed in pivotal places in line.

During the hour of marching to the Civic Center, the number of marchers grew from 100 to 500. Emporium and Woolworth shoppers joined, and men and women got out of Muni buses to sing and chant slogans.

"Two, 4, 6, 8, Separate the Church and State."

"We know, we know what we want, and we want it now."

"Abortion rights throughout the land. — Safe, legal and on demand."

"We are not going to allow them to

vote on abortion rights anymore than we're going to allow them to reinstate slavery," shouted Weinstein in the afternoon's fiercest speech.

"The Human Life Amendment is really the Women's Death Amendment," Weinstein went on. "These so-called pro-lifers care nothing about the quality of life. It'll be a great day in this country when the schools have enough money and the Navy has to hold a bake sale to buy a ship."

San Francisco Supervisors Harry Britt and Nancy Walker both made pro-abortion speeches on the Civic Center platform. Britt addressed himself directly to the many male supporters in the audience.

# Reagan cutbacks leave gay research hanging

By Bruce Bjorum

Federally-funded research on homosexual issues, including research conducted by the Center for Homosexual Education, Evaluation and Research at SF State, has been eliminated by the Reagan Administration.

William Paul, a lecturer in psychology on campus, just completed a four-year study of homosexuality.

"Now we are faced with the Family Protection Act, which would eliminate all grants to anyone who does not condemn homosexuality, anyone who sees gay people as socially equal," Paul said.

The proposed Family Protection Act would prevent any person who is an acknowledged homosexual from receiving federal funds from such programs as Social Security or veterans programs, Lucia Valeska of the National Gay Task Force said.

Paul's study included the research by 31 scholars in the fields of biology, history, psychology, sociology and psychiatry. The study was endorsed by the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues.

Paul, a social psychologist, has a master's degree in social science from SF State and a doctorate in psychology from Harvard.

"Yet I don't have a full-time job because I'm openly gay," he said. "All the other graduates do."

The data collected in the study contradicted widespread beliefs in the gay and lesbian movements. For example, few differences are found between gays and heterosexuals, Paul said.

"Lesbian and gay opinion suggests gay or lesbian personalities," he said. "Empirical data doesn't support these hypotheses."

Paul also said gay people are a religious minority. First, gay people are a minority by virtue of their persecution by certain religious groups.

Secondly, gay people are oppressed by religious taboos and through laws that are religiously inspired. Direct quotations of the Bible can be found in many court decisions that reinforce these taboos, he said.

Particular religious groups are favored by laws, by political power structures and agencies of social control, Paul said. However, the majority of mainline churches support equality for gay people.

Religious liberty in American and Anglo-Saxon law was defined by the right not to believe, the right to dissent from an established religious order. Paul said this gives homosexuals both minority status and religious minority status.

Fourteen gay churches of the Metropolitan Community Church have been destroyed by fires in the last 10 years. In 1973, an MCC church at 22nd and Guerrero was firebombed.

Right now, psychological warfare and mass propaganda are being used by the Moral Majority to attack the gay community, the study documents. In contrast to this, Paul said, NBC voter surveys taken when voters left the polls show a huge rise in support for gay civil rights legislation between 1980 and 1981.

Paul is angered by the recent rise in anti-gay violence. "It is unacceptable, it's intolerable," he said. "Gays should behave like people always behave in the face of oppressors — they should resist."

Gays should engage in outreach to straight community groups that are socially concerned and oppose violence, like Centro de Cambia, Paul said.

In the last five years, a stereotype of gays as physically violent and threatening has emerged, he said. There is no evidence to support this, and in fact there is a low rate of interpersonal violence in the gay community.

The gay civil rights movement has generally been successful because it makes gay rights an issue, Paul said. Each time there's a controversy, the position of gays is improved.

In the last 10 years, survey research shows a rise in public tolerance of gay people, public support for social equality and concrete support of gay civil rights legislation.

"People know a lot more, and are much less threatened," Paul said.

# Ad Club winners seek internships

By Jules Crittenden

Months of research, planning and creative work have paid off for SF State's Advertising Club, and for members Bill Kenny and Isa Totah in particular.

At a spring regional American Advertising Federation campaign competition, the Ad Club's five-member team took first place; the prize was an all-expense paid trip to the AAF's national convention in Washington, D.C.

Having reaped the rewards of long hours of work that bring no school credit, the club is now working with local advertising and business leaders to set up an advisory board which would provide internships and more scholarships for marketing majors, Kenny said.

Kenny and Totah, for their work on the mock advertising campaign and subsequent essays, received scholarships from Admark, the East Bay Advertising and Marketing Association. Kenny and Totah were two of four recipients in Northern California.

After weeks of missing sleep and classes on the campaign, the team got "a feeling of elation" at winning the AAF regional competition, Kenny said.

At the AAF national finals in June, however, the results weren't so good. When the SF State team members saw the winning team's presentation, they figured they "had it beat," Totah said.

The judges didn't agree. They gave first place in the event to the Michigan State University team for their "Coors, the taste of college life" over SF State's "Great tasting times with you and Coors." The SF State team failed to place at all.

The mock advertising campaign, which was six months in the making, included a 50-page "plansbook" and a 30-minute presentation. It was compiled by Kenny, the creative director, and Totah, the marketing director, together with account director Julie Rosala, media director Kelly Gavin, and research director Brian Geller.

The first step in designing the campaign was to determine who drinks Coors beer, and why, when and how often they drink it, Totah said.

The next step was to determine how to market the product. Aiming at a college market, as required by the ground rules of the competition, the team decided on radio and newspaper ads for their campaign.

With a mock budget of \$2 million to work with, "we could have done network TV, if we'd been fools enough," said Totah. He said newspaper advertising is more cost efficient when the target is a campus crowd.

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- La Batalla de Nicaragua
- La Hojarasca
- La Increíble y Triste Historia de la Cándida Eréndira y su Abuela Desalmada
- La Mala Hora
- Los Funerales de la Mama Grande
- Textos Costeños
- Todos los Cuentos

By Rick Narcisso

The ending of the hunger strike by political prisoners in Northern Ireland "overjoyed" Irish Republican Socialist Party member Sean Flynn, he said.

The Belfast City Councillor and hunger strike supporter was on campus Tuesday to express his views to approximately 50 students attending an international relations class.

"The hunger strike is over. Some people may say the hunger strike was a failure. They became accustomed to the deaths and suffering. In one newspaper only two lines were given to the death of the last to die, so I do have a great joy when I hear that it is over."

"But the hunger strike achieved so much. They focused attention on Nor-

thern Ireland and helped secure the liberation of a social Ireland," Flynn said.

The strike first gained world-wide attention in May when Bobby Sands was the first of 10 men to die in the hospital at Armagh Prison by self-inflicted starvation.

The strikers were imprisoned by the British government for terrorist activities in Northern Ireland and involvement with the outlawed Irish Republic Army.

"I stand up against something that is wrong whether it is El Salvador or racist policies in South Africa. But, people seem to ignore Ireland, maybe because we are white," Flynn said.

He stated, however, the people of Ulster are determined to gain in-

dependence from Great Britain.

"I believe that England is using Northern Ireland like a scientist uses a robin. We have experienced everything from plastic and rubber bullets to tear gas and torture."

"The only solution to the age-old problem in England is changes in the constitution which ensure civil liberties and freedom," he said. "And the only solution to the problem in Northern Ireland — and it is not a conflict between Catholic and Protestant — is a social democratic republic."

He stated that the hunger strike did a great deal to bring the "revolution" closer to success.

The strikers originally demanded special treatment as political prisoners, including free association among other

prisoners, not having to wear a prison uniform and time off for good behavior.

Flynn charged that the government created a strike settlement committee for appearances. "England has always attempted to give an illusion of movement."

"The hunger strikers were not on strike for prison conditions. They were on strike because they want to be treated differently than the rapists and murderers because they are freedom fighters."

However, Flynn said he expects no quick resolution of the conflict.

"Revolution is always successful if it has popular support. But right now, I don't think the opposition (to the British) is organized enough for a change in the short term."

*"I caint remember but one man strong enough to really comfort a woman."*  
*Jeremiah Weed.*

Kate Kincaid, Noted Entertainer—Durango, Colorado



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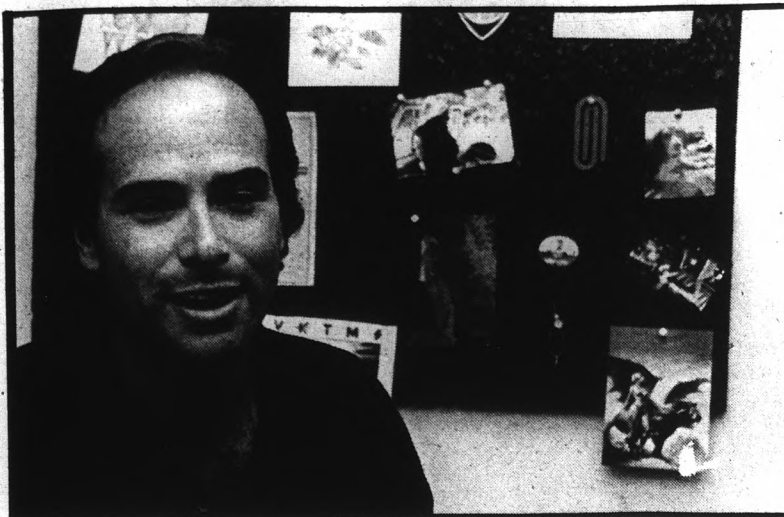
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# Bill Mandel

By Rhonda Parks



Phoenix photo/Jan Gauthier

Bill Mandel speaks with an affected accent faintly reminiscent of the voice of "Snagglepuss," the cartoon lion from TV past. It's an unusual diction, and not quite what you would expect from a culturally bred Jewish boy from Manhattan.

"I'm often called the perfect Jewish poster boy," he says, his half-shut eyes twinkling. "I was always the one with the cheeks the ladies loved to pinch." His khakis and sport shirt were a bit more preppy-cool than the image suggested.

Six days a week, the 33-year-old Mandel writes a 900 word, page two column for the San Francisco Examiner. He doesn't plan them ahead of time, and writes on deadline every day.

It takes him 30 minutes, on the average.

"Well, sometimes I call for clips and it takes me a little longer," he admitted.

Mandel has his own glass enclosed office at the Examiner, a symbol of his worth at the paper, and one of the little amenities supplied for the star columnist. But that's not the original reason he was given an office, he says.

It was for his TV — a necessary tool for his former position as broadcast columnist. So as not to disturb the other reporters, he was given his own room.

"Actually," he said, "the TV had the office. I was just the spouse dependent."

And his tidy little office no longer has a TV. Instead, it's filled with mementos of the past. Two ex-girlfriends peer from frames on the bookshelves, greeting cards, signs and stickers ("Lust," says one) and various nicky-nacky are pinned to the walls. The place looks like it's been dressed by a college dormie, not an accomplished writer.

And accomplished he is.

Mandel's first crack at becoming a hard hitting journalist started in Philadelphia during the 1970s. During that time, his investigative environmental reporting led him to the discovery of carcinogenic pollutants in the city's water supply, and a significant asbestos contamination risk in a nearby suburb. Both stories alerted the public, and roused public officials into immediate action.

Investigative reporting is not the usual route one takes to become a columnist. But then, Bill Mandel is no ordinary journalist.

In the third grade he had his own family newspaper. He worked on both his junior and senior high newspapers, and was an associate editor for his college daily.

But the use of descriptive prose throughout his column is more like creative writing than the more typically used newspaperese.

"I'm not creative, I'm reactive," Mandel objects. "I react to the happenings around me, and that's how I write. In a way, I'm something like a critic. The difference between creative and reactive is that creativity requires no stimulus. Put an artist or a painter in an empty room and they can still produce. Put me in the same room, and you get nothing."

His opinions, criticism, and sometimes painfully frank commentary lean toward controversial subjects. In recent columns, Mandel has voiced his pro-abortion and pro-punk rock opinions, and has examined the exploitation surrounding the death of John Lennon.

"My writing may not change the world," he said, "but if enough people are driven to work together on a particular issue, then it's worth it."

Mandel leans forward in his chair and squints his small eyes even tighter when he's talking seriously. But when he's enjoying his humor, he rocks his chair backwards and forwards and side to side.

"Did you see my scalp?" he asked proudly. The "scalp" was a Golden Gate bridge badge like the one worn on the toll taker's jackets. The bulletin board memento reminds him that he is the man responsible for rallying the public interest needed to lower the Golden Gate bridge toll from \$1.25 to \$1.00.

In a Sunday edition of the Chronicle/Examiner, Mandel criticized the toll plaza's politics, and cited the loose change as an unnecessary traffic-jammer. The extra quarter, he maintained, increased the commute time from Marin County to San Francisco by 20 minutes. He also lashed out at San Francisco Supervisor John Molinari, who defended the toll plaza's policies, and denounced Mandel's theories as unfounded foolishness.

Accompanying the column for that day was a newsprint replica of a dollar bill that was printed "I've Had Enough!" Mandel asked the readers to pass it on to the toll taker with their \$1.25 to protest the bothersome delay.

And pass 'em on they did; the toll plaza was filled with the newspaper bills. The toll plaza got the message. On a trial basis, the toll went down to \$1.00, and the commute was quicker. Molinari publicly apologized to Mandel and to the public.

The bright, witty Mandel feels that the work of writers can help influence social change, but he has little praise for fellow columnists.

While commenting on Herb Caen, (the columnist from the "other" paper) Mandel is careful with his words, articulate, and speaks slowly.

"He is an extremely clever... market aware columnist... who becomes indispensable to people who need to be entertained. But after 42 or 43 years on the column, he's too protective of friends... takes too many freebies... and is too quick to jump on the weak and protect the strong. He's tired. I don't think he enjoys it anymore."

Although he spends a minimum amount of time doing it, Mandel says column writing is a 24-hour-a-day job. It requires that he constantly be thinking about and reacting to the events of the day. He likes it that way, and enjoys the fact that he doesn't punch a time clock.

As long as I produce," he says, "there are no problems. If I get in a bind, and don't have an idea for a column, I can always grab an assignment from the news desk and investigate it my own way."

How does the Bill Mandel in print differ from the man in the flesh?

The perfect Jewish poster boy had to think about that one.

"In my writing I'm a table-banger, and I often take things too seriously. But in real life I'm not quite as hard-nosed and unyielding."

If the ladies feel free to pinch his cheeks, it must be true.

## Carcinogens

Continued from page 1.

the near future are discouraged from attending.

Motell also raised other concerns.

"We don't know what may turn out to be a carcinogen next year or even next week. Some years ago the department regularly used PCB, benzene and chloroform, all of which have turned out to be carcinogens. What we need to do is minimize exposure to all chemicals," he said. "Right now we just don't have the facilities to treat everything safely."

Concern for student safety is evident in the Chemistry Department's classes, where numerous warnings hang on the walls. But the department's major fear is for faculty members.

"Students go through a course once. Their exposure is minimal compared to faculty, who come into contact with the same chemicals again and again," said Daniel Buttlare, chairman of the Chemistry Department.

Ventilation is inadequate in both the Old and New Science buildings, Motell said. Three years of requests to the university for individual student stations in the bio-chemistry labs in the Physical Science Building have gone unanswered. Improvements to the wall hoods in the

Old Science Building are at least two years away and additional hoods have been refused.

Long Beach State faculty faced similar conditions in their labs until 12 professors signed a lawsuit against the administration for not providing safe working conditions. Litigation is pending, but already there have been results.

"We got emergency funds from the Chancellor's Office and \$717,000 from the state to revamp the organic chemistry labs," said Dr. Marsi, chairman of the Chemistry Department at Long Beach.

Orin Deland, director of Facilities and Planning here, said that the request for individual ventilation units, called student stations, was submitted to the California State University and Colleges Board of Trustees' office.

The problem is that construction costs for the student stations are estimated at \$121,000 for the five bio-chem rooms, a figure which falls below the \$150,000 minimum for a major building project.

"The request will be submitted again under the 1982-83 budget, so it will be at least a year before any major changes can be implemented," said Deland.

Wait, you guys, the Molson party is tomorrow night.

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AWWW, MARY... HE SHOULDN'T HAVE.

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# ROTC misunderstood -- cadets learn management

By Eve Mitchell

What do the initials ROTC usually suggest to college students? A gung-ho pro-military attitude embraced by a regiment of cadets who are constantly in formation, marching and saluting.

Cadet Commander Craig Huffman of the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps at SF State said students often form these misconceptions of ROTC.

A transfer student from San Jose State University, Huffman was accepted in the ROTC in the fall semester of 1980 as a pilot candidate. After completion of the two-year program, he will receive a commission as a second lieutenant.

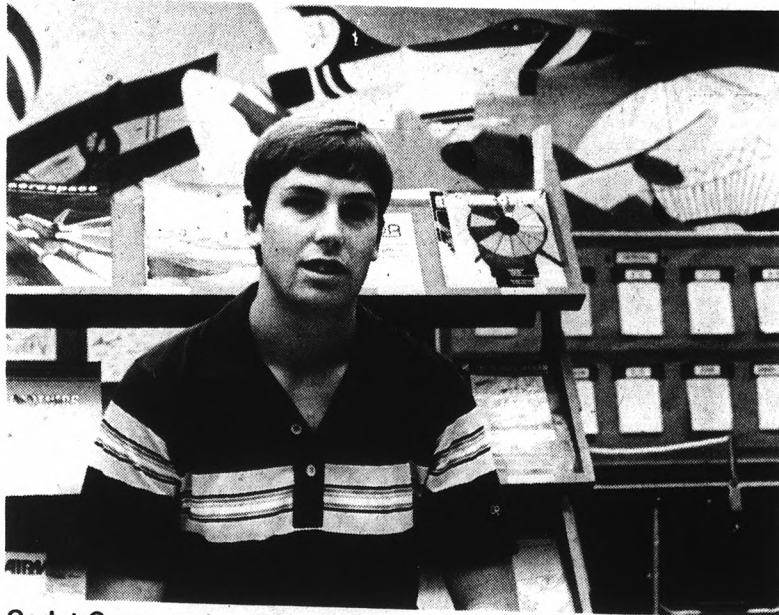
"I joined the ROTC because I wanted to be a pilot. The Air Force offers the best kind of training a person could want that is required to fly for the airlines," he said.

As head of the 26-member cadet corps, Huffman is responsible for implementing the policies, goals and directions of his squadron.

"The fact that ROTC is related to the government doesn't necessarily make it a typical bureaucracy," he said. "Any company you go to work for has to be structured because there have to be guidelines to follow in order to get things done. I think that the ROTC is typical in its structure of any organization that has to run things smoothly."

The training program stresses management and supervisory skills in its curriculum. Huffman said the job of an officer in the military is very similar to that of a supervisor in a civilian organization.

Like other cadets in his squadron, Huffman views the ROTC program as an opportunity that offers specialized training to meet career objectives. Most cadets feel it is a means to an end, whether it be a short-term commitment



Cadet Commander Craig Huffman fighting for a better understanding of the ROTC.

to the military for the educational and job-training benefits or as a career in the Air Force itself.

"However," Huffman said, "I think a lot of people, and rightfully so, have a little bit of fear over the military because it is something they feel they don't have much control over. Yet they would have to suffer the consequences if it wasn't there."

Another misconception, of the ROTC as highly regimented, is also common Huffman said. A certain amount of regimentation and military discipline is instilled by the ROTC, he said, but not to the point "where we're marching around in uniforms in formation on campus and saluting all the time."

"As far as the staff and cadets are

concerned our main goal is that of being students first," he said.

Although the initials "ROTC" do not convey the animosities evoked in the late 1960s at SF State and other colleges, Huffman said the ROTC is still misunderstood somewhat.

"I don't want to say that SF State is anti-military as a whole because the people that talk the loudest are the ones that get heard," he said. "They're not necessarily the majority."

However, for people not to question, to be blind followers, is not good, he said, adding he thought most military officers would agree with him.

"The fact that students question the military is good," Huffman said. "It's like a system of checks and balances."

## A labor issue makes its debut

By Andrea Behr

The concept of comparable pay was first used as a bargaining demand by the city employees' union of San Jose last July.

San Jose prides itself on being the "feminist capital of the world" because it has a woman mayor, Janet Gray Hayes, and a female majority on its city council. Two years before the city had contracted with Hay Associates, a San Francisco firm, for a study of city employees' salaries. Hay analyzed 288 categories and assigned them to 15 grades according to the amount of education they require, their accountability, their responsibility and the amount of physical stress they entail.

The Hay report documented what many women employees had always suspected — that job categories dominated by women commanded lower salaries than jobs that required comparable levels of skill and experience but were performed mostly by men. In 22 female-dominated categories, such as clerical, librarian and recreation supervisor, salaries were 15 percent below average.

The report also found similar disparities in nine job categories

classified as neutral with respect to sex and in seven categories dominated by males. The mayor's secretary, for example, was making \$18,000 a year. A senior air-conditioning mechanic, whose job fell into the same grade, was making \$31,000.

Local 101 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees asked the city for pay parity within four years. The city of San Jose said it couldn't afford the more than \$3 million price tag, and offered to bring the 700 employees working in female-dominated undervalued categories up to within 10 percent of parity within two years.

The strike began July 6 and lasted 10 days.

The settlement was a compromise, and the union's victory was mostly the symbolic one of having the issue of comparable worth legitimized. The new contract included bonuses of from 5 to 15 percent for the female-dominated undervalued jobs, above the regular cost-of-living raises, at an extra cost to the city of about \$1.45 million. Employees working in male-dominated undervalued jobs did not receive bonuses. The strike was watched carefully in

many quarters. The courts have been poking at the issue with 10-foot poles.

A U.S. District Court in Denver recently dismissed a comparability lawsuit, warning that legitimizing the concept could disrupt the entire economic system. This June the U.S. Supreme Court made haste to explain that it was specifically not ruling on comparable worth per se when it decided that a female prison guard was entitled to the same pay as a male guard even though her job was somewhat different. The states of Washington and Idaho have made studies similar to the Hay Report, but have not acted on them.

The response of the citizens of San Jose to the strike was mixed. One man wrote to the San Jose Mercury, "It is well-known that truck drivers and plumbers average higher pay than college professors. Try justifying that based on know-how or problem-solving. Try blaming it on sexism."

Others agreed with the view expressed on one picket sign, "If the mayor calls San Jose the feminist capital of the world ever again, I'll puke."

## Library gets its stripes

By Carla A. Schoof

Zebra stripe your I.D.

Although this may sound like the latest new wave craze, it's not. Coded stripes stuck to the back of your SF State photo I.D. is the way the new computer system in the library will identify you when you check out books.

The codes are exactly like the ones you see on many items in the grocery store. A light-sensitive pen is passed over the code on your I.D. much like the light that the grocery clerk zips over the items as your grocery bill mounts.

Beginning Oct. 12, the pink check-out slips will be eliminated. With this new system simply take the books you want to borrow to the check-out counter where several computer terminals will be situated and present your I.D.

The clerk behind the counter will pass the light over your striped I.D. and at that point the computer will tell the clerk your status — undergraduate, graduate student, staff or faculty — and your

borrowing privileges. The computer will then ask for "item," meaning what book you wish to borrow. The clerk then passes the light over the stripes in the book and you are ready to go.

If you have any overdue books the computer will tell the clerk this by indicating a delinquency. If you have a question as to which book is outstanding or what has caused this delinquent charge the clerk can send your code through the computer terminals and tell you exactly which books are overdue.

As the clerk passes the light sensitive pen over your I.D. and books, the codes are automatically entered into the computer system which will keep track of the books and their borrowers.

Each month the computer will list titles of delinquent books that have accumulated. To clear a delinquent status you must return the book and pay the charges.

The only books which won't be incorporated into the computer system are reference books and some music books.

The loan periods will remain the same, 28 days for undergraduate and graduate students and staff and until Jan. 4 for faculty.

If you lose your coded sticker, simply go to the registration desk in the library and a new code will be issued to you. This will automatically cancel your previous code and prevent someone else from borrowing books under your name.

To use the new system you must register with the library. Registration takes just a few minutes and you only need your SF State photo I.D.

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## Weights

Continued from page 1.

the legs, hips and belly," said Schmitz who writes out a routine for beginners at the Sports Palace. "After they (the women) get into it, though, they want a complete body work-out and they work just as hard as the men."

According to Schmitz, women can lift about 60 percent of the amount men can in the squat and dead lifts, and 25 to 30 percent in the bench press. He says there is also great variation in the capacities of individuals regardless of sex.

"Everybody has a talent for certain kinds of lifts, depending on psychological factors and bodily structures like the pectoral girdle (chest), the muscle levers and overall body alignment," he said.

There are two approaches to pumping iron: body-building, which stresses development and delineation of individual muscles for an astounding physique, and weight-lifting, which concentrates on the legs, hips, and back in order to lift huge amounts of iron.

"Body-building is more popular by four to one because people can do their own thing, whereas weight-lifting, which is my specialty, involves more restrictive training," said Schmitz. He adds, though, that serious body-builders "have to be fanatical about avoiding fat in their diets."

Schmitz said that the Sports Palace "may be the only gym in the country that does it all — body-building and weight-lifting." But he admits that most people are not that serious about either technique.

"Out of the 500 members we have at the Sports Palace, I'd say 85 percent just want good muscle tone while 15 percent want to compete," he said.

Besides the long succession of champion weight-lifters like Bruce Wilhelm and Ken Patera, all of the Mr. San Francisco body-builder winners since 1977 have come out of the Sports Palace, according to Schmitz.

For beginning weight-lifters, Schmitz suggests a regimen of one hour a day three days a week. He advises people to seek out the proper information and equipment and to use common sense.

"Listen to your body. You've got to learn how to know when an ache is just a

minor strain and when it is an injury that could become serious if you don't lay off for a while," he warned.

With his soft-spoken manner and friendly brown eyes, Schmitz is not your standard, hollering coach. He has made his reputation on his ability to help others reach their potential and analyzing the particular constitution of each athlete's body and mind and planning a training program accordingly.

"He really gets involved, he cares if the athlete does well," said protege Bruce Wilhelm who holds the American record for the snatch lift at 402.5 pounds and runs an equipment store in Daly City.

Schmitz avoids overworking the athlete, which Wilhelm says is the key to his success.

It did not take long for Schmitz to prove his ability.

After graduating in 1968, convinced that he had no future in football, Schmitz concentrated on his long-time hobby of weight-lifting. Although he was "only reasonably talented" as a lifter, he discovered he had an exceptional facility for helping others. He opened up a gym on Mission Street, then later moved to Valencia Street. The rapid succession of champion lifters he produced gained for Schmitz a nationwide reputation as a master coach.

The assignment to be head coach of the 1980 Olympic weight-lifting team was the crowning achievement of his career, but then President Jimmy Carter decided that American athletes would not go to the games as a protest against that country's invasion of Afghanistan.

Hanging behind his desk in the Sports Palace is a picture of Schmitz glumly shaking hands with Carter in Washington.

With a flash of remaining anger he scoffed at the contention that Carter's decision was justifiable in diplomatic terms.

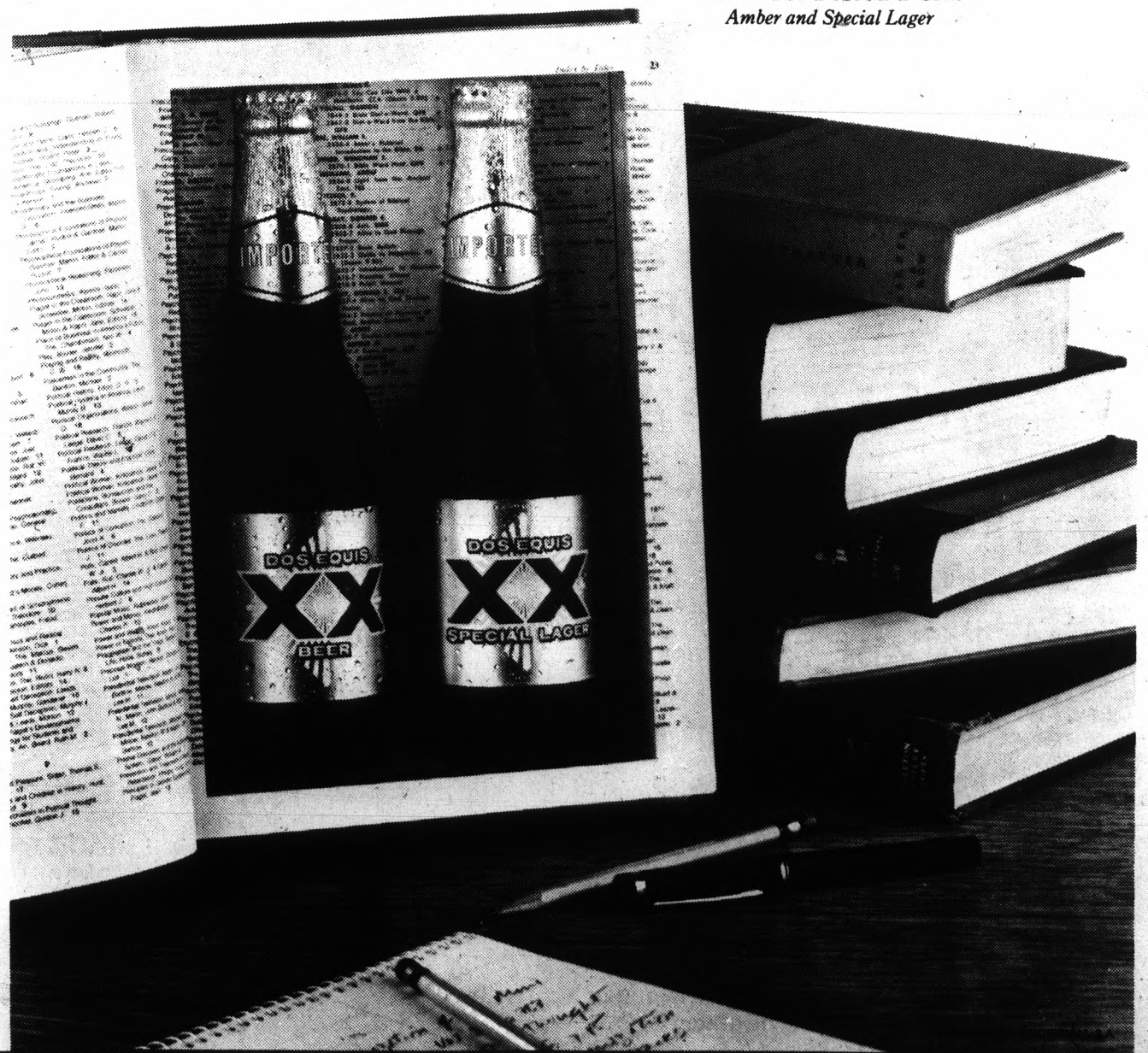
"It had no impact on the world. All it did was deny these athletes their moment of glory. Sports have no place in international diplomacy except on the personal level where we can see that the other guys are just like us and vice versa," said Schmitz.

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# Arts

## 'Pirates' happily plunder in the city

By Linda Aube

"The Pirates of Penzance" has a swash that never buckles. Even after 100 years, it is resilient and humorous while steadfastly refusing to take itself too seriously.

This is fun with Gilbert and Sullivan. It is satire, perhaps not in its purest form, but it works. Joseph Papp's updated version at the Orpheum Theatre is laced with plays on words, sight gags and more action than a Montgomery Street lunch hour.

On opening night, a photograph of Queen Victoria gazed benevolently from above the stage flanked by the Union Jack and the Jolly Roger. Meanwhile, on stage, the rigid British standard of duty-before-all-else is taking a beating on its way toward matrimonial bliss and "unbounded domesticity."

This musical mayhem is fearlessly conducted by Vincent Fanuele who, more than once, uses his baton as defense against marauding pirates. The interplay continues between the orchestra and cast with maidens lolling on the orchestra pit rail and occasional pirate attacks on the musicians.

Pitting aristocracy against pirates, this unlikely story of an apprentice pirate's love for a major general's daughter is held together by a snappy score which includes two songs from other Gilbert and Sullivan operettas.

"Sorry Her Lot" from "H.M.S. Pinafore" is sung beautifully by Carolyn Peyton as Mabel, the young pirate's love object, but it seems to have been included solely to showcase her operatic talent.

While Peyton's performance is noteworthy, her character is lackluster when compared with JoAnne Worley's



This bevy of beauties is the booty sought by Pirate King James Belushi from Major-General Stanley (Clive Revill).

Ruth, the pirate maid. Worley not only sings, dances and upstages the best of actors, but can also breathe real vitality into a part. Her 47-year-old bespectacled Ruth is just this side of sensuous. Although she takes aim for the young pirate, Frederic (Patrick Cassidy), she seems just as pleased to catch the pirate king, played by James Belushi.

Belushi's swaggering pirate king is an endearing klutz. He's always cutting himself on his own sword and he can't seem to make pirating pay. Whatever his role might lose to his macho-baritone voice is made up by his earthy comedic characterization.

The showstopper of this production is the entrance of the "very model of the modern major general." Clive Revill as Major-General Stanley and the patriarch of this gaggle of lovely maidens, is the embodiment of the British army officer in India — white uniform and pith helmet, umbrella, spats, medals and a walrus mustache. His double-time walk, talk, songs and charm smooth over the rough spots of having 29 people on the stage at one time.

"When there's constabulary duty to be done, to be done, a policeman's lot is not a happy one." Paxton Whitehead as the sergeant of the local police and his

merry band of Keystone Kops provide strong voices, joyous dancing and comic relief as the all-too-reluctant pursuers of the pirates.

But, as with all Gilbert and Sullivan, all is right in the end. God is in his heaven and surely He's an Englishman.

It's easy to see why "The Pirates of Penzance" is a 1981 Tony Award winner. It's an old-fashioned yet modern musical that's pure escape — from housework, homework and the stock market.

The musical will be at the Orpheum Theatre through Nov. 28. For information, call 474-3800.

## Film festival opens with "Raggedy Man"

By Alexandra Provence

October will be a veritable field day for film buffs with the opening of the 25th San Francisco International Festival tomorrow night.

But for those who can't wait until tomorrow, the festival is holding its pre-opening night benefit premiere tonight at the Castro Theatre.

The benefit features the West Coast unveiling of George Cukor's "Rich and Famous," starring Jacqueline Bisset and Candice Bergen, at 9 p.m. Although the general admission is \$6 (\$5 for festival members), the truly devoted members can also attend the star-studded reception for Cukor and the cast at Francis Ford Coppola's house for \$25.

The film traces the friendships of two friends, Bergen and Bisset, from their college days to the peaks of their successes on the East and West Coasts.

The festival, featuring 56 films from 26 countries, officially begins tomorrow night with "Raggedy Man" at the Palace of Fine Arts Theatre. For the film, Jack Fisk, art director on "Days of Heaven" and "Coal Miner's Daughter," makes his directional debut.

The movie features Sissy Spacek as the divorced mother of two who is trying to scratch out a living as the telephone operator in a small Texas town in 1944.

Tickets to opening night are \$20, and those who are well-

heeled financially can go to the film and the opening night celebration at the Fairmont for a mere \$150.

The festival, which is the oldest international film festival in the United States, will run through Oct. 24. The films shown through the 18th will be at the Palace of Fine Arts Theatre, Bay at Lyon Streets, and the rest at the Castro Theatre, at Castro and Market.

Tickets for evening performances and special tributes run \$5 general and \$4 for members of the San Francisco Film Society. Tickets are sold at various outlets, including the Downtown Center Box Office, at 325 Mason St., and at BASS and Ticketron outlets.

The good news is that all the afternoon showings are free. These films include an Australian retrospective series studying the origin of that country's filmmaking (Oct. 10-15); "The Making of Raiders of the Lost Ark" (Oct. 14); "Hands Up!" a long-suppressed Polish spoof of bureaucracy and artistic repression (Oct. 15), and "Occupied Palestine," an American documentary on the Palestinian movement (Oct. 21).

Admittedly, spring in the south of France at the Cannes Film Festival is an exciting time. But what the hell, those of us who can't afford the price of plane fare will pit the San Francisco International film festival against Cannes anytime.



Phoenix photo/Charles Hammons

Airoto's thunderous percussion backs Purim's soaring vocals.

## Airoto, Flora share good times

By Ken Maryanski

She's been called "the Billie Holiday of the 70s." He's been labeled "the most influential and famous Latin percussionist living in the United States."

But Monday at the Barbary Coast, Flora Purim and Airoto Moreira were just two musicians out to show SF State a good time.

"Our goal is to make people feel good, to let them feel incredible dreams through listening to our music," said Purim, the Brazilian jazz singer who has won more jazz awards and played with more famous musicians than perhaps anybody except her husband, Airoto.

Catching their breaths backstage between two near sold-out concerts sponsored by the Associated Students Performing Arts, Airoto and Purim talked about San Francisco, their music and their reasons for coming to SF State.

"San Francisco is a big jazz town and our second home," said Purim in her light Brazilian accent.

"When we left Chick Corea's Return to Forever group eight years ago, we played our first gig with our own band at the

Keystone Korner," she said, referring to the San Francisco jazz club that has gone so far as to name a bathroom after her. "The audience made us feel so welcome it was unbelievable," said Purim.

She said this was exactly the type of confidence-booster the two needed after the break up of the highly successful Corea group.

While their careers have not made them rich, the two Brazilians say they are making "a lot of money," and that this allows them to do shows like the one at SF State.

"We made enough money Sunday night (at a San Jose concert) to last us a month," the exotic-looking Purim said as she played with her wide, white necklace, "so we came here to play for people who can't afford to see us at other places."

Students paid \$2.50, compared to \$10 at other nightclubs, to hear the five-member band and guest percussionists play everything from Airoto's Brazilian "Tombo in 7/4" to his reggae "Movin' On Up," to Stanley Clarke's jazzy "Light As a Feather."

Such a diverse range of styles and influences has saddled the group with the "fusion" label, but that doesn't bother Purim.

She believes the word is used for lack of a better term.

"I would call our music cosmic," she said. "When I sing, I feel like a seagull taking off."

She is especially thrilled with the young audiences their music draws.

"I talked to 12- and 13-year-olds who think it's the newest thing since punk," she said.

"Brazilian music is happy — it's the only thing that makes the common people there come out with no fear," Purim said in reference to the country's current political climate.

She said that her music isn't as popular in Brazil as it is here, but next year will be her first performance there in 15 years.

Meanwhile, she and Airoto will soon be signing with a new record company on the East Coast, but she refused to say who it will be.

"Lady Butterfly — The Story of Flora Purim," a biography written by Edward Bunker, is due to be released next May, and she said a film may follow.

Purim and Airoto continue to concentrate on the music they so love to play.

"I want to keep playing a lot until I'm 50 or 55," said the 40-year-old Airoto, "and then maybe take it easy."

Purim sets her sights much higher. "Being immortal through my music is more important to me than anything," she said.

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The deadline for pre-registration is October 31st. Seven dollars for T-shirt and run, five dollars for T-shirt only, and three dollars for the run only. Results will be mailed to all registered runners.

For entry forms and more information, write to Ed Fitzgibbon, Race Director, P.O. Box 735, La Canada, CA 91011, or call Bronson Pharmaceuticals at (213) 790-2646, ext. 18.



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## Baez moves into the '80s

by Mary Moffit

Rain at Berkeley's Greek Theatre delayed the opening night of the Bread and Roses concert but certainly didn't dampen the spirit or magic of the event.

The Berkeley Community Theatre was the alternate site for Friday night's capacity crowd of 3,500. Although 8,000 people could have filled the Greek Theatre, the smaller facility contributed to a more intimate evening.

The fifth annual benefit performance will provide funds to the Marin-based Bread and Roses organization which brings free, live entertainment to hospitals, prisons and other institutions.

Ann and Nancy Wilson of Heart opened the show with five acoustic numbers, a treat from the usually heavy metal musicians. Unfortunately Ann's powerful loud voice drowned her sister's harmonies and made Joan Baez's mother slide down in her seat with her ears tightly closed.

After Heart, Electricity, a "folk fusion" group from Bloomington, Ind., took center stage. Miriam Sturm, the violinist of the trio, combined classical themes with bluegrass fiddling, and brought round after round of enthusiastic applause.

Baez, the perennial voice of the sixties, said she is trying to pull us "kicking and screaming into the eighties." Lines like "You won't see me looking down now M-16," and "Son of mine, take your time... if you resist, I'm behind you all the way," exhibit that her pacifist themes are just as timely for our nuclear age.

Baez, 40, still looks like the young woman who cavorted with Bob Dylan and led anti-war marches.

For Baez and her sister, Mimi Farina, director of Bread and Roses, the dedication to human rights has not mellowed with age. The program was broadcast live to several prisons in the Bay Area and the proceeds will continue to bring "roses" to people confined in places where flowers don't usually grow.

## Simon ignites Bread & Roses

By Charles J. Lenatti

Promoters' apprehensions because of poor advance ticket sales and a forecast of rain were dispelled like the cumulus clouds drifting over Saturday's Bread and Roses concert at Berkeley's Greek Theatre.

A capacity crowd, of about 8,000, was drenched by Indian summer heat and an abundance of good music at the fifth annual event.

The six-hour concert, devoted primarily to jazz, was ignited by the concert's third musical offering, the duet of Bob Dorough and Blossom Dearie.

Dorough and Dearie, who had established their musical careers before most of the members of the audience were born, injected a warm enthusiasm and humor into the proceedings that was to prevail for the remainder of the afternoon.

Dearie, blonde and wearing a white jumpsuit, came out first saying she was nervous because she had never sung to such a big audience. Her child-like voice belied the venomous wit and sultry seriousness of her material. She won

over the crowd with her first song, "The Ballad of the Shape of Things to Come."

After Joan Baez sang Bob Marley's "No Woman No Cry" in her typical folk song manner, Al Di Meola took command of the flower-strewn stage accompanied by vibist Philippe Saisse and steel drummer Andy Narell.

Di Meola, played Flamenco-style acoustic guitar, segued between rapid fire exchanges with his colleagues and musical allusions to his collaborations with Chick Corea and Return to Forever.

Di Meola's cool demeanor and crisp white suit combined with his group's blend of Caribbean and Spanish sound to refresh the sweltering crowd like a tropical thirst-quencher.

Robin Williams followed Di Meola with a 45-minute set of nimble comedy improvisation which ranged from sophomoric to brilliant. Targets for his humor included: psychic sex, the Reagan budget, earthquakes ("God's allergic reaction to condominiums"), leather bars, diarrhea, Mr. Rogers, Marin County blues, Sky King, sports an-

nouncer Don King ("Buckwheat's illegitimate child"), Cro-Magnon drug experiences, Roman Polanski and a prayer asking God not to let "Uncle Ronnie blow our asses off."

Williams is comedy's answer to scat singing.

Finally, diminutive Paul Simon rewarded his patient fans by filling the theater with some of his songs that have become American pop classics.

Except for a duet with Baez on "The Boxer," Simon played solo. He was accorded the kind of hushed reverence usually reserved for religious ceremonies.

Simon mixed familiar songs — "Me and Julio," "America," "Mrs. Robinson," "American Tune," "Slip Sliding Away" — with two new unrecorded tunes, "Song About the Moon," and "Pledging My Love," which he said was dedicated to the late Johnnie Ace.

Simon was relaxed and jovial as he answered questions from the audience about Art Garfunkel ("I think he's in Berlin") and reminisced about the first time he and Garfunkel played at the Berkeley Community Theatre for a



Phoenix photo/Jam Gauthier

### Children join Paul Simon on stage to sing "Happy Birthday."

crowd of 400 people.

At one point Simon brought a group of children on stage to join him and the audience in singing "Happy Birthday" to a woman in the crowd named Laurie.

As the shadows began to lengthen across the theater, Simon returned to sing "Something So Right" and "Bridge Over Troubled Water" as a perfect en-

core for a near flawless concert.

Set changes throughout the long afternoon were handled quickly and efficiently. Dead space between acts went virtually unnoticed as the crowd was entertained by master of ceremonies Howard Hesseman and comedians and poets, including Michael Pritchard whose impressions and juvenile humor were, for the most part, delightful.



Phoenix photo/Charles Hammons

The "grass roots" feel of his business appeals to Friedman. He spends his days on the phone in his apartment/office, talking to bands he is interested in promoting, reading English music magazines, looking for new talent, and constantly listening to KUSF on the radio.

## One man advance guard

By Kerry Hamill

Sitting in the corner chair closest to the window, Ken Friedman talks on the phone to England. In his Haight Ashbury apartments/office, surrounded by high-strung assistants, numerous telephones and file cabinets, the 23-year-old Friedman seems at ease.

It is the Monday after his club, the Cinema on Market Street, opened. He has received fine reviews in the papers for his sold-out weekend opening, which featured readings from author William Burroughs, "new-age performance artist" Laurie Anderson, and New York poet John Giorno.

Friedman chose an X-rated movie house on Market Street and leased it through Groovy Music, his promotion company. His exposure to the music scene in the Bay Area in the last five years has convinced him that there is a void in the kind of music being produced.

"There is a hard-core group of people interested in underground music and art," Friedman said. "I call it 'New Music.' I don't say 'punk' or 'new wave,' although those are both areas of New Music."

Friedman has come a long way since producing his first concert in Berkeley in 1977, when he was a freshman at UC Berkeley and a member of a San Francisco rock band.

"There was only one club in the area then playing this new, exciting music coming from England and the East Coast and that was the Mabuhay Gardens. In Berkeley, there was nothing," he said.

Friedman was living in Berrington Hall, a co-op dorm with a big dining room, and decided to put on a show. He asked bands that he knew from school — such as the Mutants, the Liars, and UXA — to play, charged \$1 a person and gave everyone a free beer.

"There was no stage, no PA system," he said. "I hooked together mine and my roommate's stereos for the sound and taped our desk lamps to the ceiling for lights."

"The dining room held 200 people and 600 people showed up. It was crazy."

Charles. "It is my shame that keeps me alive." But Streep's eyes speak of fire and passion, negating her words.

Using her hands lavishly, Streep shows breathless anticipation as Sarah waits for Charles to join her on the hotel bed. They flutter around her breasts and pluck nervously at her gown, at once fragile and eager. And when she plays the part of Anna with as much ease, her hands and body become stronger looking and surer in their movements to fit the actress' character.

Visually, the film is beautiful and lush, shot on location in Lyme Regis, England. Director of photography Freddie Francis brought the 19th century to life with warm, dusty tones, as if the whole period took place in twilight.

Unfortunately, the dark Victorian mood was abruptly interrupted too often by cuts into the second story of Anna and Mike's romance. This part of the movie is so undeveloped that one keeps questioning its appearance on screen. More than one viewer is likely to think that he is missing something.

Still, the supporting cast gives good performances, especially Jeremy Irons as Charles/ Mike. In his first major film role, Irons plays both characters

gracefully and gives an excellent portrayal of an actor becoming so immersed in his role that he begins to lose a clear sense of himself.

Although parts of the film are captivating, it generally remains a tangle of loose ends. Was Sarah really a little mad, or a woman too passionate for her society's morals? Was Mike really in love with Sarah or Anna? Did Anna really care for Mike, or was he just a convenient bed warmer in stormy Lyme?

By the time the movie ends without giving you any answers, you wonder if you really care anymore. After all, you've just spent almost two hours trying to comprehend this mixed-up movie, and many people will still leave shaking their heads in confusion.

It's too bad. You would have liked to enjoy the movie.

The movie is playing at the North-point Theater, at Bay and Powell.

## Meryl Streep succeeds; film fails

By Alexandra Provence

Sometimes a producer tries to start with the best of everything — original novel, screenwriter, actors and director — and create an innovative movie that works. "The French Lieutenant's Woman" doesn't.

Adapted from John Fowles' best-selling novel, the screenplay was written by British playwright Harold Pinter.

It told the story through the eyes of a 20th century narrator, of a young woman the townspeople had labeled a whore. Fowles uses the narrator to give the story perspective and show Sarah Woodruff (played by Meryl Streep) as a passionate and sensual woman born a century too early.

In the screenplay, Pinter creates a double plot to try to give this same type of insight. We have Sarah and the wealthy scientist Charles (Jeremy Irons) becoming romantically and sexually entangled in the late 1800s. Streep and Irons also play Anna and Mike, two actors playing the Victorians, in their own off-screen tryst.

Despite his good intentions, Pinter's movie-within-a-movie technique simply doesn't serve its purpose. What happens



is that the viewers become confused about what is really going on and what the point of the modern affair really is.

One gets the suspicion that since the novel had a choice of endings, Pinter is merely using the device to incorporate two of the endings into the movie.

The Victorian plot revolves around Sarah, who is an outcast in the town of Lyme Regis because she supposedly had an affair with a French officer who abandoned her. Using her mystique and her thinly disguised sensuality, she finally gets Charles to seduce her and he falls hopelessly in love.

Charles breaks off his engagement

with an upper-class woman in Lyme, only to find that Sarah is gone from the hotel he left her in, not to reappear in his life until three years later.

Perhaps if the film had just used this plot, the audience could have filled in the 20th century perspective on its own. At least the film would have continuity and cohesiveness that it now lacks.

Despite this glaring fault, it's difficult not to be dazzled by some facets of the film. In her first top-starring role, Meryl Streep is superb. As Sarah, she uses her eyes skillfully to betray the innocent words her lips speak.

"I married my shame," she tells

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Schuman (right) on location, shot 70 hours of film which he edited into a 58-minute feature.

## Son of 'Raiders of the Lost Ark'

By R.C. Morgan-Wilde

Phil Schuman, a 27-year-old Bay Area filmmaker, revealed yesterday that KQED Channel 9, will present his film "The Making of Raiders of the Lost Ark" nationally on the PBS television network November 28 at 8 p.m.

The film will premiere locally at the San Francisco International Film Festival next Wednesday at 1 p.m. Schuman is delighted with the exposure of his work.

"It is hard to break into making feature length films. It's a ruthless business," he said over a breakfast of smothered chicken and grits.

Schuman, who dropped out of school at 16 to make films, said, "Any student of film who doesn't feel they have to make movies should quit. Otherwise, it is not worth the pain, the sacrifice, and

all the worry."

Schuman credits Marcia Lucas as his mentor. He met the film editor of "Taxi Driver" and "New York, New York" when he entered his film "Red Dirt" in the Marin Film Festival and won a prize.

"Red Dirt" was made while he earned a Master of Fine Arts degree from the San Francisco Art Institute. George and Marcia Lucas were judges at the festival.

"I asked Marcia how I could break in to making feature films," Schuman said, "and she told me I should go to Hollywood, since that was where all the deals were made."

Schuman went to Los Angeles for a year and a half and found lots of talk in "The Movie Capital of the World," as he refers to Hollywood, but no action.

"Marcia told me about a product called 'Raiders of the Lost Ark.' She said

that there would be a documentary made about making the movie. I wanted to make feature films. But she explained that Steven Spielberg was directing, and that I should apply for the job.

So, Schuman worked with the director of "Jaws" and "Close Encounters of the Third Kind." Lucasfilm, Ltd. is associate producer of Schuman's film. Schuman handled filming, editing and directing duties of "The Making of Raiders of the Lost Ark."

"Having your hands on the equipment is the most important aspect of learning the craft," he said. "At school there was lots of self-indulgence, and I was sure you had to know the rules before you could bend them."

"To be a filmmaker you must feel that there is nothing else you can do," Schuman said.

## Rabbitt woos cowgirls with songs and sex appeal

By Phil Reser

Mr. Eddie Rabbitt is a sex symbol and capitalizes on it. The popular country singer entered the Circle Star Theatre last week like a prize fighter sprinting down the aisle jumping into the center of attention at a Las Vegas show.

Appearing like a combination image of Kris Kristofferson, Tom Jones and Elvis Presley, he made it clear that country swing is the name of his game and promoting his album is the same.

The local cowgirls from Petaluma to Redwood City were hot for his hits and screaming for his body.

He was dressed in a bad Johnny Cash-style black outfit with an open chest shirt and a big gold necklace which he eventually threw to the ladies who continued to present him with dozens of roses throughout the eight or ten songs he performed for the \$12-a-head crowd.

But for the mere hour he gave to the overflow crowd, the women in the audience screamed, and like the one sitting next to me, kept saying to others like herself, "Ain't he pretty?"

Taking a look at the \$5, 11x17 color photo program, an admirer finds out Rabbitt was raised in East Orange, New Jersey but now claims Nashville as his home after making it there as a songwriter for Elvis Presley and Ronnie Milsap.

The Rabbitt's act isn't cheap and is definitely image

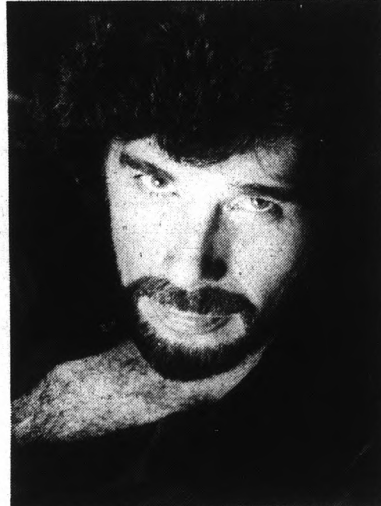
building. He does have a list of consistent hits like "Rocky Mountain Music," "Two Dollars in the Jukebox," "Hearts on Fire," "You Don't Love Me Anymore" and the gold records "Drivin' My Life Away" and "I Love a Rainy Night."

His recording career took a big upswing when he did the theme song for Clint Eastwood's movie "Every Which Way But Loose." But nothing has had the effect that his Miller beer commercials have had on promoting his records and popularity.

During the performance, there was a simplicity to the crowd which gave Rabbitt a reason to carry on with them in a senseless "I'm your good ol' country boy" discussion, which probably took as much performance time as the songs he presented.

The brightest spot in the performance was when Rabbitt dropped the commercial image and jammed with his road manager and fiddle player, Bill Rehrg, for about ten minutes of Irish shuffle.

He then sang a ballad called "Song of Ireland" which he and his father recorded together and shucks, folks, for a few moments I forgot the cash register ringing in my ears and saw the talent and roots of a Northerner who struck it rich in the Nashville music scene.



Eddie Rabbitt and his chest inspire the musical question, "Ain't he pretty?"

## Where it's happening

### FRIDAY:

To punk or not to punk: the Lloyds and Chrome Dinette hold forth at the Old Waldorf.

Or dress up, and go slumming. The Ink Spots get comfortable at the Plush Room in the Hotel York on Sutter Street.

ACROSS THE BAY: Reggae on, with the Rastafarians at Ashkenaz while La Pena provides the ever-tasty Hot Links as musical fare.

### SATURDAY:

Impressionism continues to raise its naughty head. "Impressionism and the Modern Vision: The Philipps Collection" is on view at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor, through Nov. 1. A chance to see the works of Renoir, Degas, Van Gogh, Cezanne and Picasso.

A satirical new-wave revue on Broadway? The Doorways Dance Theater perform The Bar Wars Ballet at the Chi Chi Theater Club on Broadway.

### SUNDAY:

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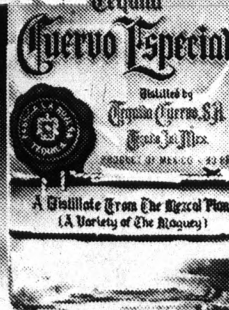
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# Repetto anchors the offensive line

By Chuck Lenatti

Gracefulness, intelligence and self-restraint are not qualities which one readily associates with 240-pound football players.

Offensive linemen must possess all these traits and more if their team is to score.

If quarterbacks are stallions, running backs quarterhorses and receivers thoroughbreds, offensive linemen are draft horses, Clydesdales. If they do not pull and pull together, the wagon will not move.

In a sense, the offensive line is a microcosm of the football team. SF State's offensive line coach Rich Hedrick describes the offensive line as, "Five guys that have got to play together as one."

"One thing we've learned through the years is that if four guys make their blocks and the other doesn't, his man will stop the play," Hedrick said.

Along with teamwork, the offensive lineman must be the epitome of the self-sacrificing team player. He must be the most disciplined player on the team because his job is to risk his body to make someone else look good.

Mike Repetto, a junior geography major from Tracy who, at center, is the cornerstone of the offensive line said, "I get great satisfaction when a back makes a good run and I really get fired up when we complete a pass play."

Since the only statistic on which offensive linemen have a direct bearing is penalty yardage, they must be content with the respect of their peers and coaches.

"It's a team thing," Repetto said. "As long as I know I did a good job and the coaches know, that's good enough for me."

"They get their recognition from the quarterback and the guys they block for," Hedrick said.

Pass blocking may be the most difficult aspect of the offensive lineman's job. He must execute nimble dance-like steps with an unwilling partner and be agile enough to switch partners if a linebacker or safety tries to cut in.

Although he never knows who will be coming at him, Repetto said that he enjoys pass blocking.

"Some guys don't like to pass block but I like to sit back and let the defense come at me," the 6'2" 245 pound Repetto said.

A new rule, which went into effect last season, allows offensive linemen to extend their arms to fend off opponents. It enables Repetto to take advantage of his greatest physical asset, his upper body strength.

Repetto has increased his strength each year he has been at SF State. When he first joined the team, he said he could only bench press 250 pounds. Now, he is up to 400 pounds. In fact, Repetto said that lifting weights is his favorite recreational activity.

Repetto and his teammates' enthusiasm for improvement has impressed Hedrick, who calls his current group of offensive linemen, "the best I've ever had."

"At times, we have to run them out of the weight room so we can go home at night," the coach said.

Hedrick said that Repetto's greatest psychological asset is his competitiveness. "He doesn't like to get beat," said Hedrick.

Repetto said that although he cannot

let a mistake on one play bother him during the next play, a missed block gives him more of an incentive to do better on the next play.

His coach said, "He rarely gets beat twice in a row."

Hedrick said that Repetto has shown constant improvement since his freshman year and he expects Repetto to be an all-league player.

Joining Repetto on the offensive line, a squad which head coach Vic Rowen has called the best on the team, are right guard and offensive captain Tom Moore, 6'4" 240 pounds, right tackle Jed Logan, a 6'1" 225 pound sophomore, left guard Keith Bergman, a

junior who is 6'3" and weighs 245 pounds and 6'2" 290 pound Ferris Anthony, a senior, currently nursing an injured ankle. Jeff Dixon, a 6'4" 250 pound freshman will start for Anthony this week.

Saturday night in Sacramento, the Gator football team will find out how good they are as they open the league season against the Sacramento State Hornets.

The game will be broadcast on Viacom cable Channel 19, and 100.7 cable FM (880 in the dorms) on Sunday Oct. 11 at 12:30 p.m. Pete Bizaca and Doug Gavel will be behind the microphones.



Mike Repetto talks it over with Marshall Newson.

## Water polo team opens league play in Davis

The real season begins for the SF State Water Polo team today as they travel to UC Davis to take on the Aggies in their first league contest at 3 p.m.

Today's game will be one of only four league games for the Gators. The reason: there are only three teams left in the Far Western Conference. Davis, SF State, and Hayward State are the only survivors of a sport that seems to be the first one to get axed when budget crunches force such actions.

The Gators will play each team twice, and then rely on tournaments and non-league opponents to fill the remainder of the schedule. If they play well, Coach Harold Zane may organize a trip to British Columbia for the team. The Canadians played here last year and invited the Gators to return the visit, if they can afford it.

Despite the lack of league competition, Zane has filled the year with plenty of action, including last weekend's tournament action at Stanford University.

Last Friday, the Gators began the American Water Polo Coaches Tournament in winning fashion as they downed the UC Davis "B" team by a score of 10-9. Ed Brown scored four goals and had 2 assists. Jeff Kelly also had four goals and two steals. They were ahead the whole game and Zane praised Brown for his efforts.

The Gators' next opponent was West Valley College of Los Gatos, which is the best junior college team in Northern

California. The Gators trailed 8-7 going into the final quarter, but West Valley took control and went on to win 12-9. Kelly had three goals and four steals. Dirk Alton added three goals and three assists but goalie Brad Sidener was the player that Zane was most pleased with as he recorded 11 blocks. In many ways, Zane was pleased with the West Valley game because of the quality water polo the junior college plays.

On Saturday, the pool was the same, but the tournament was called the Northern California Water Polo Tournament. The Gators opened against the Stanford "B" team. The Stanford "A" team is probably the best water polo team in the nation. After watching the top Stanford team, all Zane could say was "awesome."

Stanford's "B" team figured to be a tough opponent. They were as they defeated the Gators 8-7. Kelly and Brown combined for five goals but it was not enough. Brown was named Player of the Week by Zane for his efforts during the weekend.

The final game of the weekend involved the Santa Clara Broncos, a team that provided the Gators with their first win of the year, 8-7. The Gators enjoyed their first encounter so much, they repeated their 8-7 victory. The first game was a comeback effort by SF State, but this contest was controlled by the Gators as they substituted freely, and were ahead the whole game.

## Broncos blank Gators

By Jim Muyo

Soccer coach Jack Hyde is lacking one very important element this year. It's not talent. He says he has plenty of good players on this year's squad.

The one little thing that's missing from this year's team is desire. And yesterday's 2-0 loss to the University of Santa Clara Broncos convinced Hyde that his team just doesn't want to win enough.

"After the game I went over to their coach and he said we should have scored nine goals," said Hyde after he watched his team turn potentially good scoring chances into nothing more than missed opportunities.

"I don't know about nine goals, but we should have had at least two."

Despite being shutout, Hyde said his team played well. But he said the real problem is not executing the plays the team goes over in practice.

"We can't practice on a play all week and then get into a game and start panicking. We can't just go out there and just take care of our man. We've got to do what we work on."

Execution, or the lack of it, is what Hyde said led to Santa Clara's first goal. Bronco Gordon Smith took a throw-in from teammate Marty Naftel and charged toward the Gators net. After closing in, Smith fired the ball into the net and Santa Clara led 1-0.

"That was a goalie mistake," said Hyde, who would have liked to see Gator goalie Andreas Wolf charge out to Smith. "That's something we work on all week."

The Gators missed a good scoring chance when midfielder Richard Mainz



Leon Smith and Paul Mangini (in white), go for the ball with three Santa Clara players.

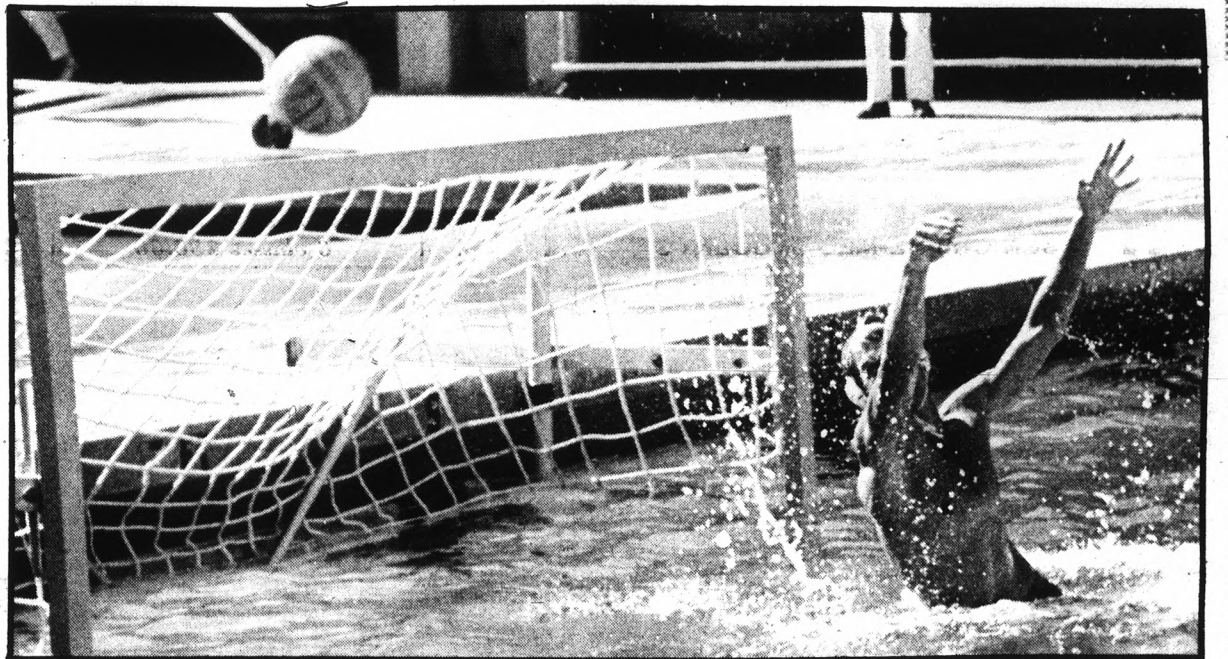
missed from close in the first half. Santa Clara extended its lead to 2-0 when Mark Hunt scored at the 37-minute mark of the first half.

The loss left the Gators with a 3-5 overall record, and an 0-2 mark in Far Western Conference play. Santa Clara, which last week battled No. 1 ranked University of San Francisco to a 2-2 tie, raised its record to 7-1-1.

The Gators travel to Sacramento

Saturday to face the Hornets in a conference game. Hyde said he expects his team to score more during the rest of the season.

"Apart from USF, we shouldn't have lost any of our other games," said Hyde. The Gators lost by a 2-1 score to Stanislaus State, and a 1-0 margin to Hayward State. If they hope to win any more games they better start living up to the potential Hyde says they have.



Gator goalie, Brad Sidener, deflects another shot.

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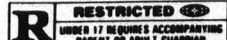
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# Backwords

## Good times still on tap

By Jim Muyo

IT'S NOT THE DECOR, and it's certainly not the bottom-shelf liquor that keeps bringing people into Cookie's Star Bar on Kearny Street in San Francisco.

Only one thing keeps bringing them back, and that's Cookie, a 77-year-old Italian bartender who admittedly hates journalists.

"Next to lawyers, I hate journalists worse," said Cookie. "You can't trust them."

Charlie, a regular at the bar for 20 years, only admitted frequenting the place for the past year. He said he doesn't like coming back to the bar but can't help himself.

"It's like a narcotic," he said. "Once you've had a fix of Cookie, you're hooked."

Cookie said that just after the quake he and his mother moved to Oakland, a city which Cookie thinks can stand some improvement.

"If there was ever a city that needs an enema, it's Oakland."

It's wit and candor and philosophy like this that make Cookie's a hangout for some of the locals. After all, they certainly don't go for a chic atmosphere.

The bar does have a homey feeling to it, although the structure itself is somewhat tattered.

Blue tiles that were destroyed or chipped after a car ran into the facing of the bar in 1959 have not been repaired. And the area behind the bar looks as if it hasn't changed since the day Cookie started working there nearly 40 years ago.

An attractive feature is Cookie's



Dave, another regular, has been going there for 12 years. "This is the only place that'll cash my checks," he said.

"Bar goes also have a very low opinion of themselves," Dave added. "This is one place we can come and get insulted."

Lorenzo Luigi (Cookie) Picetti was born on June 2, 1904. He got his nickname from his grandmother while they were standing with his mother in a breadline after the 1906 earthquake.

"I was crying and my grandmother asked my mother why," said Cookie. "My mother said that this was the time every day when she gave me cookies and chocolate. My grandmother named me Cookie. Thank God she didn't call me Chocolate."

photo collection. On the four walls are pictures of more than 200 celebrities, including such actors, athletes and politicians as Clark Gable, Danny Thomas, Allen Jenkins, Willie Mays, Stan Musial, Rocky Graziano, George Wallace, Herbert Hoover and Ronald Reagan.

But despite its hominess, Cookie said he doesn't like running the bar.

"I do it because I'm crazy," he said. "I take a lot of abuse from the customers, especially women. They're worse than men."

"They swear worse than the men, and when they get drunk you can't belt them like you can a man."

If nothing else, it becomes clear when talking with Cookie that he loves San Francisco with a passion. He's only been out of the city for

four trips to Los Angeles. The first was in 1959 to see the Dodgers battle the Yankees in the World Series in the Los Angeles Coliseum. And he's never been out of California.

"Everything is here," Cookie said. "Why should I leave? San Francisco has everything I want."

There's been some concern at Cookie's lately because word was out that Cookie would sell the bar and retire the end of September.

"It was just a rumor," said Cookie. "Why should I sell? So I can go home and die or just sit in a chair and watch 'As the World Turns'?"

But Charlie has a different story about the rumor.

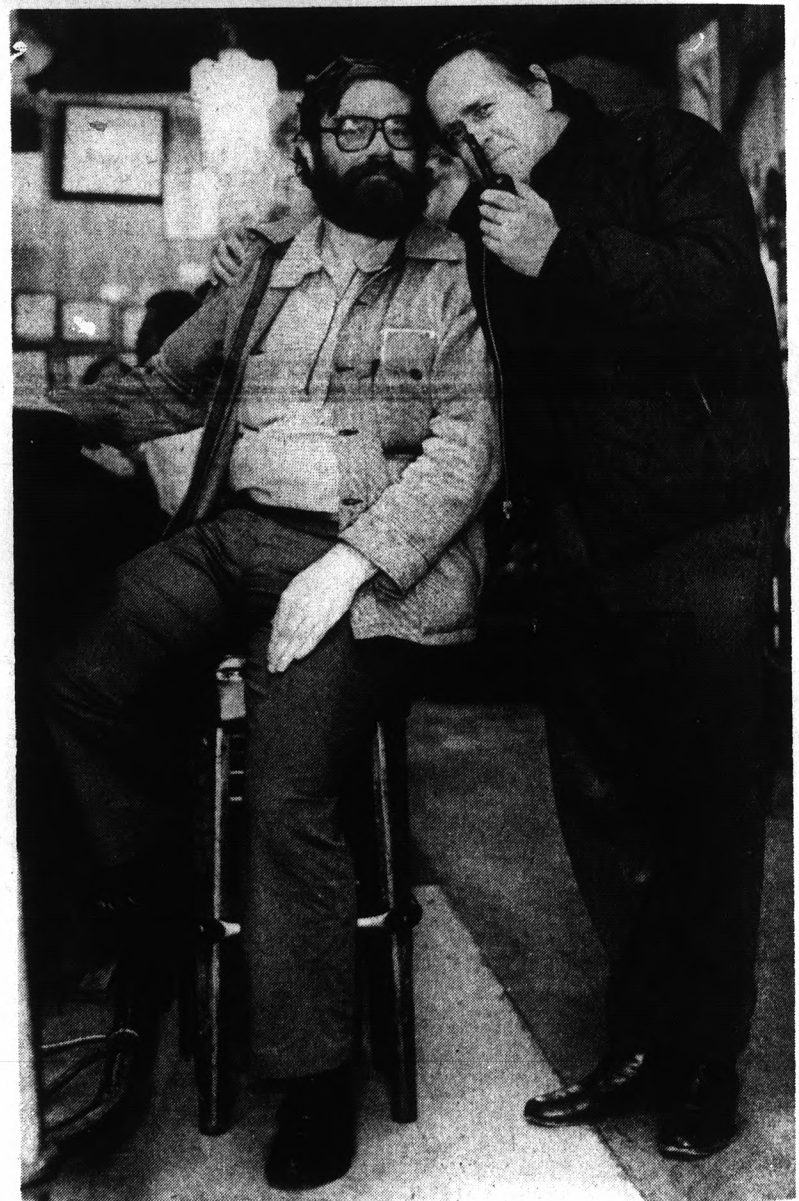
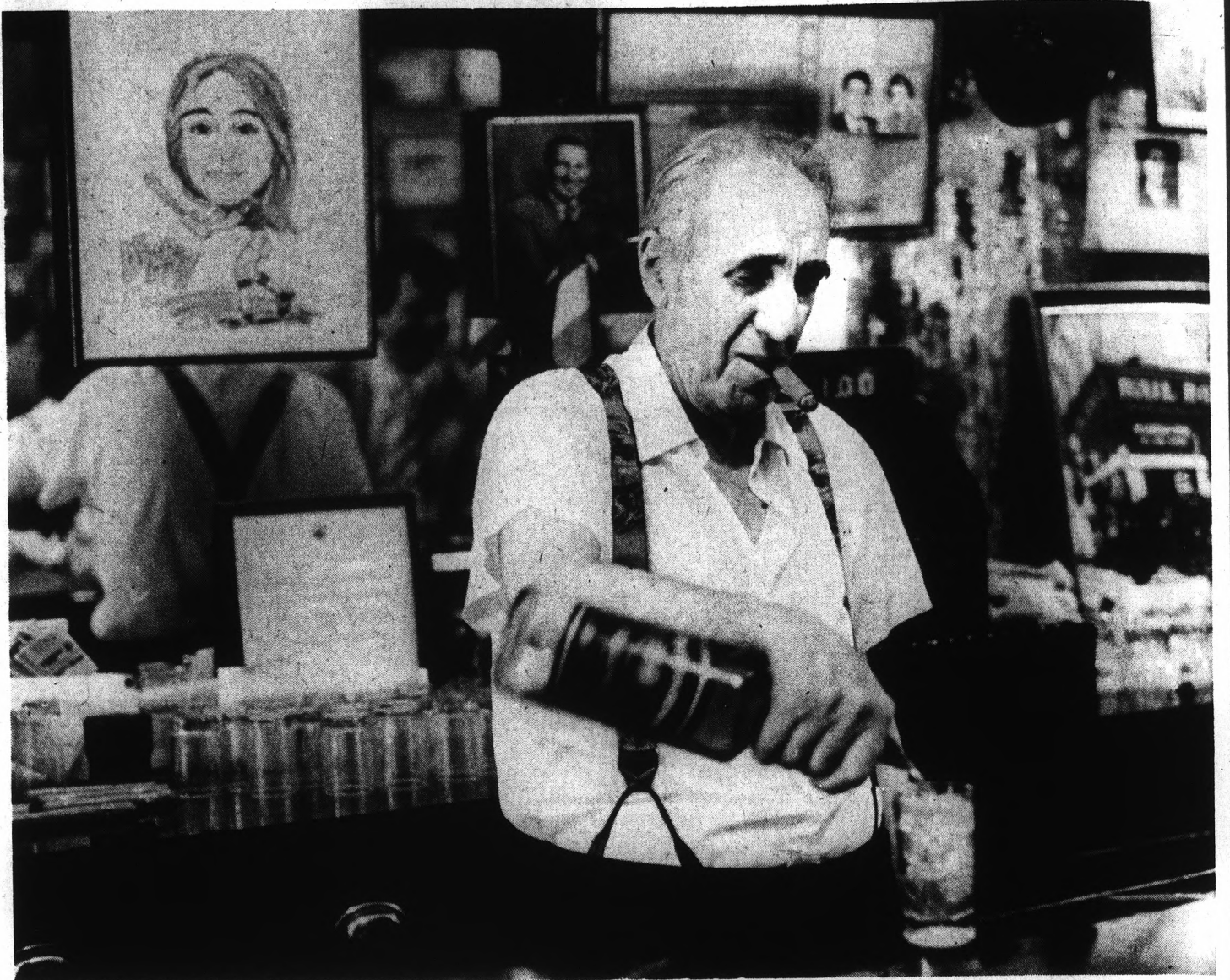
"Cookie planted the story himself. It was a PR trick. Cookie leaked it out so Herb Caen would

print it and a flow of customers would come in. If there was an academy award for publicans, Cookie would get it."

One warning if you go to the bar. Don't believe anything you're told. The bar goes in this place can talk you into selling your mother for a dime.

And they'll do it with the friendliest smile you've ever seen.

Top: Lorenzo Luigi (Cookie) Picetti intends to keep on pouring. Right: Charlie (pipe) and Dave (glasses) are both hooked on Cookie's.



## Eighty-sixing a bad habit

# The Industrial Club



On bar-studded 16th Street, The Industrial Club is an oasis of sobriety where tea is a favorite brew.

ON 16TH STREET between Mission and Guerrero, a thirsty barhopper can make no less than seven stops. There is little to distinguish one saloon from another. Neon beer signs blink on and off, customers bend over drinks inside, and outside it's not uncommon to see one or two of the clientele reeling down the sidewalk.

But, by the time that barhopper worked his way to what looks like an eighth bar, he'd be in for a surprise. The Industrial Club, on the corner of Guerrero, is the hardest bar in town to get a drink in, that is, if you want alcohol in it.

The Industrial Club is a "dry" bar for alcoholics. It provides all the social attractions of any other bar but without the alcohol. Open around the clock, it is a place where help can always be found in the fight to remain sober.

Earl has been coming to the club regularly for years. (His and other names have been changed, since these alcoholics wish to remain anonymous.) But he can still remember the first time he wandered in and asked for a scotch.

"They told me they didn't serve alcohol," he said. "I thought they were screwy. I couldn't understand why people were having so much fun."

"Later somebody found me in an alley, and I was sent to the hospital and put in intensive care. After I recovered, I came back with a different attitude. This place is a godsend for me. If it wasn't for the club, I would be dead."

It is not surprising that Earl mistook the Industrial Club for another bar. Walking past the place, the casual observer might glimpse the standard counter and stools found in any bar.

A stereo system blares out music typical of jukeboxes. Smoke swirls under subdued lighting, while a

bartender takes orders. Customers sit and share philosophies, or play cards or chess at tables in the center of the room. More intimate conversations take place at the booths to the right. And at the pinball machine, players drop in quarter after quarter.

But a closer look reveals the contrast between this club and cocktail lounges nearby. There is no neon in the window. Instead of the usual sign demanding visitors be 21 years old, the sign at the entrance to the Industrial Club states the establishment is for "members only."

Inside, the walls are covered with such slogans as "Let go, let God," "Easy does it," and "One day at a time."

The Industrial Club, founded 25 years ago, has about 150 members. Anyone trying to beat a drinking problem can join, although new members must first be sponsored by Alcoholics Anonymous or another member. In addition, new members must be approved by an informal board.

The club is listed in AA's directory but is not affiliated with the organization directly.

The Industrial Club is the setting for 20 AA meetings each week. Sunday nights, bingo games are offered, and upstairs there is a television room. Because of these features and

its supportive atmosphere, the club has a far-reaching reputation among alcoholics.

"People have come in here from New York and even Australia and say they have heard of the club," said Jack. "This place is a haven."

While the doors of the Industrial Club are always open to those earnestly striving to stay on the wagon, they are not open to just anyone. Members have reported trouble with roughnecks coming in off the streets.

"We'll either throw them out or call the police, who are very cooperative," said Mike, a tall, heavyset man.

"Drunks also used to come in off the streets and sleep in the booths in the back. Now we send them back out or to a detox center. Otherwise, we'd be a hotel for drunken bums," he said.

The protective feelings members have toward their club are understandable. While the neighborhood bar is important to the average drinker, the Industrial Club plays an essential role in the lives of those who frequent it.

"I come in here almost every day and have a cup of coffee while I talk with people," said Mike. "Everybody is very supportive, and because of that I haven't had a drink in eight years."